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CONTENTS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA, JUNE 27-JUNE 30, 1941:

	PAGE
FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, JUNE 27, 1941:	
Address of Welcome, Major Raymond B. Bottom, President, The Daily Press, Newport News, Va.....	159
Response to the Address of Welcome, President-elect Sidney B. Hill.....	161
Report of the President, Lewis W. Morse.....	163
Report of the Executive Secretary and Editor of the Law Library Journal, Helen Newman.....	165
Report of the Treasurer, Helen Newman.....	170
Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Law Library Journal, Chairman, Hobart R. Coffey.....	172
Report of the Committee on New Members, Chairman, Peter Q. Hern.....	172
Report of the Committee on Promotion of the Law Library Journal, Chairman, B. Bernard Druker.....	173
Report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals, Chairman, Franklin O. Poole.....	174

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LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

CONTENTS—Continued

Report of the Committee on Cumulation of Vols. 1-18 of Index to Legal Periodicals and Promotion of Current Subscriptions, Chairman, <i>Forrest S. Drummond</i>	176
Report of the Committee on Indexing Bar Association Reports, Chairman, <i>Dennis A. Dooley</i>	180
Report of the President of the Carolina Law Library Association, a Chapter of the A.A.L.L., <i>Mary S. Covington</i>	182
Motion that A.A.L.L. recommend that all state reports contain list of newly admitted attorneys	184
Appointment of Auditing and Resolutions Committees	185
FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 27, 1941:	
Address: Art and Citizenship, <i>Mrs. John Garland Pollard, Secretary for Membership of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts</i>	185
Report of Special Joint Committee of A.A.L.S. and A.A.L.L. on Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries. Chairman, <i>Lucile Elliott</i>	192
Motion for appointment of committee to prepare a permanent budget plan for submission to Association at next annual meeting	194
Report of Advisory Committee on Planning, Chairman, <i>Sidney B. Hill</i>	196
Budget for 1941-42	197
Motion to amend Section 1(a) of By-Laws by substituting "June 15th" for "July 1st"	199
Motion to abolish Advisory Committee on Planning by repealing Section 3 of the By-Laws	199
Report of Committee on Microfilm Survey for the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, Chairman, <i>Miles O. Price</i>	201
A Survey of the Arranging, Indexing, and Binding of U. S. Supreme Court Appeal Papers, <i>Ervin Pollack</i>	203
General Discussion	213
SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, JUNE 28, 1941:	
Panel Discussion on Bookbinding Problems, <i>Jean Ashman</i> , Chairman ...	217
The Conservation of Law Libraries, <i>Pelham Barr, Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute</i>	218
The Importance of Binding in the Law Library, <i>Carroll C. Moreland</i>	224
The Possibilities of PreBinding, <i>Forrest S. Drummond</i>	226
Remarks by <i>Mr. Lester W. Arkin, The Book Shop Bindery, Chicago</i> ..	228
General discussion	229
SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 28, 1941:	
Address: Bibliographical Data About Codes of Virginia, <i>Francis Farmer</i> ..	234
Classification for Government Documents, <i>Lena Keller</i>	241
General Discussion	249
Report of Joint Committee on Cooperation Between American Association of Law Libraries and Association of American Law Schools, Chairman, <i>William R. Roalfe</i>	253
Motion that Joint Committee be authorized to make inspections of law school libraries for American Bar Association	255
Report of Committee to Study Indexing of Legal Articles in Non-legal Periodicals and to Cooperate with W.P.A., Chairman, <i>Margaret Hall</i> ..	255
Report of Editorial Board on Monographs (Special Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship), Chairman, <i>Miles O. Price</i>	256

PROCEEDINGS: THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

CONTENTS—Continued

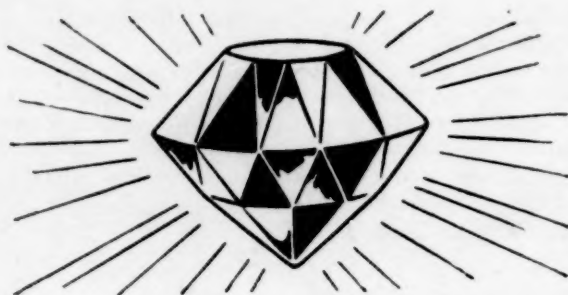
Report of Committee on Cooperation with American Bar Association: Legal Publications and Law Reporting, Chairman, <i>Oscar Orman</i>	258
Remarks by Carroll C. Moreland of Michigan State Library relative to con- templated effort to publish state rules and regulations	258
Report of Committee on Publicity and Public Relations, Chairman, <i>Alfred A. Morrison</i>	259
Report of the Nominating Committee	261

SUNDAY EVENING BANQUET, JUNE 29, 1941:

Remarks by Toastmaster <i>Sidney B. Hill, President-Elect of the American Association of Law Libraries</i>	262
Remarks by President <i>Lewis W. Morse</i>	262
Address: Our American Democracy, <i>J. Vaughan Gary, President of the Richmond Bar Association</i>	263

MONDAY MORNING SESSION, JUNE 30, 1941:

Report of Committee on List of Law Libraries, Chairman, <i>Margaret D. Stevens</i>	269
Report of Committee on State Bar Association Publications, Chairman, <i>Pauline Gee</i>	269
Report of Committee on Law School Library Statistics, Chairman, <i>Lillian McLaurin</i>	272
Report of Special Committee on Local Law Library Service, Chairman, <i>Arie Poldervaart</i>	273
Motion to Continue Special Committee on Local Law Library Service	287
Report of Special Committee on Group Insurance, Chairman, <i>William S. Johnston</i>	288
Motion to appoint special committee to study and report on Pension Plans	289
Exhibit of Catalog for the Small Law Library, <i>Miles O. Price</i>	292
Motion to appoint Committee on Law Cataloging	296
Unfinished Business:	
Letter from Alice M. Magee	298
Motion to appoint Memorial Committee	299
Report of Auditing Committee	299
Motion to Amend By-Law Section 1(a) to provide that the fiscal year begin June 1st	300
Report of the Resolutions Committee	300
Election of Officers	301
Adjournment	302
Attendance Register	302
Appendix to Report of Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the A.A.L.L. and the A.A.L.S.	304
Law School Library Statistics	306
Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics: Statistics for Fiscal Year, 1939-40	308
Check List of National Reporter System	310
Schedule of Advertising Rates	310
Check List of Current American State Reports and Session Laws	311
Advertisements	F
Exchanges	G



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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES HELD AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA, JUNE 27 TO JUNE 30, 1941

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION—June 27, 1941

The opening session of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in the Yacht Room of the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, convened at ten-thirty o'clock, Mr. Lewis W. Morse, Law Librarian of Cornell University, and President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT MORSE: The Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries is now in session.

We are especially honored to have with us Major Raymond B. Bottom, who is the publisher of two newspapers in Newport News, The Daily Press and the Times Herald. Major Bottom is a former president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and I know that we will have a number of questions to ask him about Virginia. We are privileged this morning in having him with us. We will now hear from Major Bottom. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MAJOR RAYMOND BLANTON BOTTOM

*President of the Daily Press,
Newport News, Virginia*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a pleasure and a privilege to extend to you a welcome to Virginia, the nation's first state, and to the Peninsula where in 1607 the first settlement in Virginia was established.

I am sure you need no introduction to Virginia as a place, as a cornerstone in the structure of the democracy that started with the settlement at Jamestown in 1607, 13 years before the *Mayflower*. In those 13 years before the Plymouth Rock episode, the Jamestown Colony became a going concern. It had fought off Indians, fever, intrigue and starvation and had so far progressed by 1619 that in July of that year the first assembly of a deliberative democratic legislative body for self-government was convened to make laws for the colonists. Ever since then Virginia and Virginians have been busy extending and perpetuating the sort of freedom and democracy and way of living that had their beginnings rooted in those distant days and stern struggles.

You meet today in one of the spots that figured prominently in those beginnings. Here the James, the York, the Nansemond and the Elizabeth Rivers come together to make Hampton Roads, one of the nation's most vital waterways. Smith and his crew, en route to Jamestown, landed here on this very point in April of 1607.

Had you been here in August of 1676 you would have seen old and harassed Lord Berkeley slinking past this point in a shallop, fleeing from Jamestown to Accomac and leaving the colony to the tender mercies of chance—and Nathaniel Bacon's motley assemblage of dissenters from the royal authority. Had

you been here in June of 1677 you would have seen the *Rebecca* with Berkeley aboard sail east to England, where Berkeley was to die within a month, leaving behind him seeds of revolt against royal English rule that were to come into full flower a hundred years later in the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War.

You might have watched from this point on a day in the early 1700's as Maynard came in in his sloop with the head of Blackbeard, the notorious Colonial pirate, on the bowsprit of his boat after a bloody hand-to-hand battle in Ocracoke Inlet. A little later in the century you may have witnessed the passage into the York of De Grasse's fleet that was to seal the doom of Cornwallis' troops at Yorktown. A few years later you could have seen Clinton's ships pass this point bound upon the pillaging and burning of Hampton. Had you been here about 1850 you might have met young Captain Robert E. Lee, who was supervising work on the construction of Fort Monroe's fortifications. And then, later, had you been here, you could have seen come into the harbor on a day in March of 1862, past the guns of the Fort, a contraption that would the next day fight a momentous battle with the Confederate ironclad *Virginia*, bringing naval warfare into a new era. And a short time later, you might have seen Jefferson Davis, the leader of a lost cause, in his dingy cell in the casemates beneath Fort Monroe's parapet.

Jamestown lies a scant hour's ride from here, and across the Peninsula from Jamestown, where the first of English America got its roots, is Yorktown, where in 1781 a young nation gained its independence, and on whose battlefields perhaps the most momentous decision of all time was won at the ends of guns and the points of bay-

onets. There culminated America's struggle for independence and was achieved in fact a way of living that was to set a new star ablaze in a world struggling for light.

Between Yorktown and Jamestown lies Williamsburg, through which paraded the young colony's great—Washington and Marshall and Jefferson and Wythe and Henry—and scores of their contemporaries contributing strength and energy and impetus to the heart-breaking task of bringing cohesion to the new nation that was in the making. Williamsburg was the seat of the royal governor, the seat of the College of William and Mary, which established the nation's first law school, the focal point for nearly 100 years of the life of the Virginia colony, and the Colonial center of intellectual, governmental and social activity. It stands now a gem of interest to all students of America's beginnings, a source of inspiration and of information to all Americans.

Today the Hampton Roads area buzzes with an intense and feverish activity having again to do with the nation's defenses. Hereabouts is a greater concentration of military and naval work than in any similar area in the country. In this area, 19 naval and military operations hum to the accelerated tempo of preparation. Two of the world's greatest shipbuilding installations are working around the clock on ships that are vital to our security. Nearly 50,000 troops of the army are busily engaged at Hampton Roads posts in perfecting themselves for what may lie ahead. More than 65,000 naval personnel man the naval installations in the area. Here is the base of operations of the newly created Atlantic fleet.

The population of the area has increased more than 120,000 during the past year. During that time more than

13,000 new homes have been built. The payrolls in the shipbuilding industry alone in this section run to nearly \$2,000,000 a week. More than a billion dollars of defense contracts are under way in the locality. It is one of the nation's most active defense centers, attuned behind its traditions and its history and its prideful past to modern demands, keyed up to the job of carrying a heavy load in another crisis in this nation's struggle for security to its people and its way of living.

I welcome you to this interesting section of Virginia. I welcome you to this state of so many good things. I wish I could in conscience take time to tell you more about it. It has been a good state and a good place to live and to visit for a long time, and its people are bent upon keeping it good. It prides itself pardonably upon its contributions to the nation's substance. It reveres its traditions and values its creditable past, but it measures itself against the present and keeps its eyes ever upon the future.

I bid you a cordial welcome. I wish for you a full measure of pleasure in your stay and all satisfaction in your deliberations. I trust sincerely that out of your meeting will come rich profit both to yourselves and to your profession. For ourselves, we are highly honored to have you with us. We hope you will always want to come back. We would like to have the pleasure of entertaining you often. I extend the sincerest of greetings and every good wish to all of you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you very much, Major Bottom. I am sure you have enlightened us a great deal about Virginia, especially about this section.

The response to the address of welcome will be given by President-elect Sidney B. Hill, Assistant Librarian of

the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

SIDNEY B. HILL

Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York

Mr. President, Members of the American Association of Law Libraries and Major Bottom, I am informed that over in Newport News, where you are President of the Daily Press, you are both "tops" and Bottom. After listening to your interesting address of welcome to the members of this Association and their guests, you are just "tops" to us. You will discover that we are a very informal group, quick to reject or take you in. You, sir, have been taken in, and we are ready to be taken by you and your associates to the many historic places you have planned for us to see.

We have been looking forward for some time to the pleasure of coming down here to meet you and of again having the opportunity of renewing the memories of other visits many of us have made to your great Commonwealth. To those of us who have had the misfortune to have been born elsewhere, Virginia is not only a great Commonwealth but was also a great colony.

The earliest date and place in history to have impressed me in my childhood were 1607 and Jamestown. That date and place made a greater impression upon me than 1492 and America because 1492 and the place in America always seemed rather vague and remote—not so 1607 and Jamestown. Raleigh and the Virginia Company, Jamestown, John Smith, Pocahontas and Virginia Dare first whetted my thirst for knowledge about the history of our country, and though I have

been in Virginia many times the desire to return and visit with leisure your historic spots always lures me back.

Virginia is looked upon as the mother state of these United States. To most of us, I believe, Virginia was the cradle of our liberty. Here I may owe a slight apology to Massachusetts, and to our friends from there, I ask their forbearance. The inception of the great educational system of this country was fostered by the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia, and I say this in spite of threats which I may receive from our good friends up at Harvard who are so justly proud of the fact that Harvard University is the oldest one in America. Here in Virginia were nurtured the precepts of religious freedom, civil liberties, public education and the tenets of a free democracy.

When I speak of freedom of education, of religious worship, civil liberties, and the founding of democratic government in this country, my thoughts turn to the great men your state has given us, men who struggled most of their lives that you and I might have and know what liberty truly means. They and other great men, together with the lowly and average men of this country, have given us an inheritance which we know is in great danger from warfare on all sides and from men and systems boring from within and from without. We law librarians pledge our individual and collective efforts toward the protection and furtherance of that inheritance.

Your list of great and famous sons is a long and ever growing one. Besides those I have already mentioned, we always think of Washington, the Lees, Henry, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Marshall, George Rogers and William Clark, Pickett, the Byrds, Woodrow Wilson, and last but not least none

other than the venerable Carter Glass. Sometimes these characters, and not always the greatest of them, are of special interest because of some historical or geographical coincidence in our lives. The Clarks and Pickett have always been of great interest to me because I was reared in the far West which had felt so much of their influence. This reference to Pickett in relation to the history of the far West may have been lost sight of by some of you. Many of you will recall Pickett in the Southwest, Mexico and particularly at Chapultepec, but only a few of you will remember his part in the period of our history which was epitomized by "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight." As a young officer he commanded the American troops on San Juan Island, Washington Territory, during the joint occupation of that island, and it was he with his sixty-eight men who told Captain Hornby, in command of one thousand English troops aboard schooners, that if they attempted to land on the American end of the island he and his men would fight to the last man.

On the north end of San Juan, some ten miles distant from the American camp, was the English camp, and it is still known as "English Camp." The Indian blockhouse standing there on the edge of Garrison Bay I used as a playhouse, and at an early age, through loopholes, shot unsuspecting water fowl as they paddled past my ambush. My close contact with that part of our history made Pickett seem very real to me and stimulated my interest in other events associated with his long and great career, Pickett of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Seven Pines, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and, of course, the immortal Pickett of Gettysburg. Here at Old Point Comfort in 1855 he took command of D Company in the old Ninth Infantry which he commanded at San Juan.

We have inherited much from these great leaders of yours. It seemed to me, and with deep satisfaction, that it was part of this inheritance that long days after Pickett I should come to Virginia for the first time in the service of my country. Then a little later at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood in the early morning, the midday and at evening sunset it seemed no mere coincidence that I was to watch this same Ninth Infantry charge through the woods and poppy fields of France. As I saw their lines wither in courageous victory, my thoughts turned back to the forefathers of those men, the boys in gray and the boys in blue.

We law librarians, who are the custodians of the many legal documents and books which are but the records of disputes among men, appreciate perhaps more than any others how precious are order, law and liberty. On one side of this story of man is success and on the other failure. On one hand are greed and lust for power and on the other is the determination of man to defend himself to protect and cherish under law that which is just and rightfully his.

In these days of ruthless economic and social warfare with one system and one way of life pitted against our system and our way of life, we recognize our aggressors. We also know, because of the nature of our profession, what our rights and duties are in repelling the attack being waged against us. And to you, Major Bottom, who have welcomed us here on behalf of this great state, may I say that I do not know a man or woman assembled here who is not ready and willing to protect the great records within their custody. They have guarded them jealously and well and will continue to do so with zeal.

I know we all feel, particularly at this moment, there is no place in Amer-

ica where we would rather have assembled in 1941 than here in Virginia. It is surely a pleasure to gather here that we may deliberate over the work of our profession, meet again old friends and further good fellowship among ourselves.

On behalf of the American Association of Law Libraries I thank you for so graciously opening our proceedings. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Sid.

Next on the program is for me to relate what others have done.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

LEWIS W. MORSE

Law Librarian, Cornell University

It has been a pleasure to serve as President of the American Association of Law Libraries. It was with deep regret that more time could not be spent on the many opportunities and possibilities which confront our organization. Each of us has a full-time position, however, which consumes a good portion of our time. As you know, our progress each year consists of the accomplishments of the various committees which concentrate on separate problems and projects. We have had splendid cooperation from the various committees, and it is with great pride that I narrate some of the many things which they have done.

The work done on the subject of Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries, headed by Miss Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, University of North Carolina, has been outstanding. The nature of this work requires the spirit and character of a crusader. The result of the success of this work is vital to the many law school librarians in giving dignity and proper recognition to what they are attempting to do. When the goal is finally attained, the position of a law librarian will be

elevated, both financially and otherwise. The work has necessarily been slow, but gradual. Various tabulations have been made during the academic year, and we are awaiting the results. There is an increasing desire in this work for attaining success, and it will be only a question of time until this is accomplished.

The work of the Committee on Indexing Bar Association Reports has, also, been outstanding. This detailed and arduous work has been about completed under the able direction of Mr. Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Massachusetts. Financial hurdles, in order to have this material appear in printed form, have been encountered and as yet have not been surmounted. The total anticipated cost is unfortunately very large, but we are confident that we will be able to devise some ingenious plan so that this splendid material can be made available to all of us. We are on the threshold of this goal.

Credit should fall where it is due. It has been suggested several times by Mr. William S. Johnston, Librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, that the various bound volumes of reports published by the West Publishing Company should have reinforced bindings because of the unusual severe strain which is placed upon their books by almost hourly use in various libraries. Through the repeated efforts of Mr. Johnston, Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian of Indiana University, and others we have obtained successful results. Mr. Harvey T. Reid, Editor-in-Chief of the West Publishing Company, has recently informed me that they have made an intensive study and research on this problem and have now found that they can supply these bound volumes in a special library binding without any additional charge. I am sure

that this will be welcome news to all of us.

The LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL has enjoyed a successful year under the chairmanship of Mr. Hobart R. Coffey, Law Librarian of the University of Michigan. We have had many suggestions about introducing leading articles similar to those in law reviews and, in other words, "pepping up" our publication. We have great limitations of time and money under which the editor operates. We are constantly attempting to make our JOURNAL more useful not only to us as a trade journal but also as a legal periodical. Suggestions of all kinds are, of course, very welcome.

The promotion of sales and general circulation of the JOURNAL has been very ably taken care of by Mr. B. Bernard Druker, Law Librarian, Iowa State Law Library, who has already reported a very fine increase. There is a great deal of work to be done regarding this.

The returns from advertisements in our JOURNAL have increased due to the fine work of Mr. Joseph L. Andrews of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York who has been serving as our Advertising Manager only for the latter part of this fiscal year.

The work in the publication of monographs in the field of law librarianship is progressing very nicely under the able leadership of Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, Columbia University. Some results are already in evidence, and I know this material will be very welcome. Mr. Price has also made splendid contributions in the matter of a model catalog for the small law library. After all, the catalog is the real heart of a library. I know that we are all receiving ideas and help from these contributions.

The possibilities of using microfilm and other forms of reproductions of

originals of records and briefs, law reviews, and other items which are too numerous to indicate are being made known to us by our competent committee which is working in that field. Various demonstrations were made at the mid-winter meeting at Chicago, and if anyone is interested in this, he will receive excellent cooperation and help by conferring with Mr. Hobart Coffey, Miss Helen Moylan of the University of Iowa, and Miss Jean Ashman.

There have been several other committees in operation during the past year. The work of each is significant. We await an up-to-date report from each.

My report would not be complete without paying particular tribute to our ever efficient Executive Secretary, Miss Helen Newman. She is constantly called upon to make sacrifices in order to see that our periodical actually appears and is circulated on time. She is the real pilot of the organization, and each year accumulates more to the already large debt of gratitude and appreciation which we owe her.

Our national emergency and the uncertainty that exists today are affecting us. We are called upon to cooperate in every way we can in the matter of defense. Some of our members have been called to active military and naval service. We pledge all of our resources and power in order that we may be of assistance at this time.

I thank each of you very sincerely for all that you have done in order to make my term of office a pleasant and productive one. I have had to call upon you to complete certain tasks and have never been met with a refusal. This is a source of great happiness to me. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Our next speaker needs no introduction. I give you our Helen, whom we all love and admire, to report on her duties as Executive

Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. [Applause.]

[Miss Newman sketched the highlights of her report as Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the full text appearing below.]

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND EDITOR OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

HELEN NEWMAN

*Law Librarian, The George
Washington University*

1. MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries which was held in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, December 27 and 28, 1940, was attended by President Lewis W. Morse, Law Librarian of Cornell University; Executive Secretary Helen Newman, Law Librarian of The George Washington University; George A. Johnston, Chief Librarian, Law Society of Upper Canada; Alice M. Magee, Librarian, Louisiana State Library; and Helen Ross, Librarian of the Duluth Bar Library Association. The following librarians were also present at the invitation of the Executive Committee: Jean Ashman, Law Librarian of Indiana University; Harry Bitner, Law Librarian of the University of Kansas City; Hobart R. Coffey, Law Librarian of the University of Michigan; Forrest S. Drummond, Law Librarian of the University of Chicago; Alice Daspit, Law Librarian of Louisiana State University; Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian of the University of North Carolina; William S. Johnston, Librarian of the Chicago Law Institute; Olive C. Lathrop, Librarian of the Detroit Bar Association; Bernita J. Long, Law Librarian of the University of Il-

linois; Philip Marshall, Law Librarian of the University of Wisconsin; Alfred A. Morrison, Law Librarian of the University of Cincinnati; Helen S. Moylan, Law Librarian of the State University of Iowa; Oscar C. Orman, Director of Libraries of Washington University; Franklin O. Poole, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University; Laurie H. Riggs, Librarian of the Baltimore Bar Library; William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian of Duke University; and Richard R. Welling, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on the Library, University of Virginia.

The agenda of the meeting included progress reports from committee chairmen and program arrangements for the 36th Annual Meeting of the Association. At the session on December 28, Mr. Albert Boni gave a demonstration of his Readex machine, explaining that microprint is more convenient to use than microfilm and more economical for reproducing over 10 copies.

Miss Dorothea Blender, Assistant to the President of the Commerce Clearing House, distributed to those present at the meeting, copies of the *List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada, 1940*. A resolution of appreciation to the Commerce Clearing House for its generous cooperation in publishing the list for the Association was adopted by the Executive Committee.

2. HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES.

An average of fifteen letters a day has been written during the year at the headquarters of the Association in the office of the Executive Secretary. In addition to regular correspondence with the officers, committee chairmen, new members, subscribers and contributors to the JOURNAL, letters have been written in connection with the placement service of the Association.

Copies of the *List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada* were mailed on February 1 to all members of the Association from the office of the Executive Secretary.

At the suggestion of your Executive Secretary, Miss Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, has agreed to have issued in the near future revised Library of Congress cards for our LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. Separate cards will be issued giving up-to-date information as to frequency, etc.

3. MEMBERSHIP.

Fifty new members have joined the Association since the last report compiled on June 21, 1940. This figure includes 1 honorary member, 16 individual members, 23 by virtue of the institutional membership of their libraries, and 5 new associate members. In addition, 5 libraries have joined the Association as institutional members since the last annual report.

The following tables show the present membership and the net gain over the figures given in the 1939-40 report:

	1940	1941
Life	10	10
Honorary	0	1
Associate	40	42
Institutional	85*	89*
Individuals:		
Personal membership ..	135	132
Institutional membership ..	205†	211†
	<u>340</u>	<u>343</u>
Totals	475	485

ANALYSIS

Life Members:	
Added	None
Dropped	None
Honorary member: added	1
	Net gain 1
Associate Members:	
Added	5
Dropped	3
	Net gain 2

* Refers to number of libraries.

† Refers to number of persons on staffs of institutional members.

Institutional Members:		
Library Memberships added	5	
Library Memberships dropped	1	
	Net gain	4
Staff members added to institutional memberships:		
Due to changes in staff personnel	17	
Due to new institutional memberships	6	
Due to transfer to institutional memberships	5	28
Staff members dropped from institutional memberships:		
Due to changes in staff personnel	14	
Due to dropping of institutional memberships	5	
Due to transfer to individual memberships	2	
Deceased	1	22
	Net gain	6
Individual members:		
Added:		
New Members	16	
Transferred from institutional to individual	2	18
Dropped:		
Transferred from individual to institutional	5	
Resigned	10	
Deceased	3	
Dropped for Non-payment of Dues	3	21
	Net loss	3
Total net gain 1940-1941	10	

The above analysis of the membership figures shows that while we have had a substantial gain in new members (50) during the fiscal year 1940-1941, our net gain for this period is only 10 members. This is due largely to the many changes in staff personnel of institutional members with new staff members added, while a corresponding number were dropped, thus giving a net gain in this group of only 6. Sixteen new individual members joined the Association but ten resigned because of retirement from library work. Three individual members were dropped for non-payment of dues. Deaths of four prominent Association members occurred during 1940-41 as follows: Olive Jack, Chief Assistant, Law Library of Congress; Alfred Hetherington, Librarian Supreme Court Library, Columbus, Ohio; Arthur S. McDaniel, Assistant

Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Thomas P. Shaw, Librarian, Cleveland Law Library Association.

4. LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The following numbers of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL have been published during our fiscal year 1940-41: July 1940 number, 44 pages; September 1940 number (Proceedings of 35th Annual Meeting), 220 pages; November 1940 number, 40 pages; January 1941 number (Proceedings of the Round Table on Library Problems, 38th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools), 40 pages; March 1941 number, 40 pages; May 1941 number 48 pages, making a total of 424 pages as compared with 443 pages contained in the six numbers published during our previous fiscal year.

A new cover page was adopted for the JOURNAL beginning with the January 1941 number. B. Bernard Druker, Chairman of the Committee on Promotion of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, suggested to the Editor that the old style cover be replaced with one more modern in design. The new cover, designed by Helen Creighton, a student assistant in the Law Library of The George Washington University, has received favorable comment from a number of our members.

The Editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following who have supplied data for the Check Lists of State Reports and Session Laws and the National Reporter System: Harvey T. Reid, Editor-in-Chief, West Publishing Company, Mabel McWhorter, Acting Librarian of the Cleveland Law Library Association and Raymond Lindquist, Librarian of the New York Law Institute.

A tabulation of the receipts and disbursements for the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL is contained in the report of the

Treasurer. I shall here comment upon these receipts and disbursements and analyse them with respect to the 1940-41 Association Budget and the Carnegie Fund.

Receipts

1. Subscriptions. A total of \$706.00 from subscriptions was credited to the JOURNAL during the fiscal year 1940-41 as compared with a total of \$652.00 from this source in 1939-40, a gain of \$54.00—the first gain in revenue from subscriptions we have had since the JOURNAL and the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS were separated in January 1936. I should also point out that the amount received from subscriptions (\$706.00) exceeds by \$56.00 the amount estimated (\$650.00) in the 1940-41 Budget.

Twenty-six new subscriptions including 23 paid subscribers and 3 exchanges were entered on our records during the fiscal year 1940-1941 as compared with only 5 new subscriptions entered last year. Eighteen subscriptions were discontinued (five cancelled by subscribers, seven dropped by members who were already receiving the JOURNAL as part of their membership and 5 were dropped by the Editor for non-payment), leaving a total of 203 subscribers as compared with 195 as of this date last year.

Subscribers:

Total subscribers as of June 21, 1940	195
New subscribers added June 21, 1940-June 16, 1941	26
	<hr/> 221
Discontinued June 21, 1940-June 16, 1941	18
	<hr/> 203
Total Subscribers June 16, 1941	203

2. Sale of Back Numbers. A total of \$235.58 was deposited to the credit of the JOURNAL from sales of back numbers of the JOURNAL, a gain of \$51.83 over the amount (\$183.75) received

last year. The amount estimated in the Budget from sales of back numbers was \$100.00.

The Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Druker and to the members of his Committee on Promotion of the JOURNAL for their fruitful efforts in obtaining new subscribers and vendees of back numbers of the JOURNAL. We have not only met the Budget estimate in these two departments but we have exceeded it.

3. Advertising. Paid advertising amounting to a total of \$953.00 was credited to the JOURNAL during our fiscal year 1940-41 as compared with \$302.00 in 1939-40, a gain of \$651.00. Fifty dollars in advertising accounts receivable will bring the cash receipts to a total of \$1,003.00, which is only \$72.00 less than the amount estimated in the Budget.

The Editor is deeply appreciative of the excellent work being done by Joseph L. Andrews, Assistant Editor in Charge of Advertising, who took over this work in January following the resignation of Matthew A. McKavitt. Mr. Andrews has sold every available page of advertising, except one, since he took charge of advertising for the Association.

The total direct receipts credited to the JOURNAL account, as commented upon above, amount to a total of \$1,894.58 as compared with a total of \$1,137.75 received in 1939-40, a gain of \$756.83.

Disbursements

The cost of printing and distributing the six numbers of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL published during our fiscal year 1940-41 was \$2,421.02 which exceeded the amount (\$2,206.00) estimated in the Budget by \$215.02. The September 1940 number containing the Proceedings of the 35th Annual Meeting cost more than we had estimated

but we were able to hold to our Budget estimates on the five regular issues of the JOURNAL.

A freight and express expenditure of \$149.00, not contained in the Budget and not anticipated at the time we made up the Budget a year ago, was disbursed on April 30, 1941 on account of back numbers of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. Because of lack of storage space in my own library, I accepted the generous offer of President Morse and shipped 22 boxes of back numbers of the JOURNAL to the Cornell Law School. This shipment was made after I had sold enough back numbers to cover this expenditure which was not provided for in the Budget.

The gain of \$756.83 in JOURNAL receipts more than offsets the two additional expenditures, mentioned above, on account of the JOURNAL.

The Carnegie Fund

The gain in direct receipts credited to the JOURNAL (Subscriptions, Back Numbers and Advertising) made it possible for us to adhere to our 1940-1941 Budget estimate for the use of only \$500.00 of Carnegie Funds for the support of the JOURNAL instead of using \$1,000 of that Fund as estimated under the original JOURNAL Budget of 1937. This means that the JOURNAL in 1940-41 has become self-supporting except for \$500.00. This also means that, on the basis of 1940-41 receipts and anticipated receipts for 1941-42, we shall be able to spread the use of the balance of the Carnegie money over a longer period than we originally had thought possible, namely, from January 1942 to July 1943—one year and a half beyond the date (January, 1942) when we expected the fund to be exhausted. However, after July 1943, or at such time prior to that date when the Carnegie Fund is exhausted, we shall need each year, in order to publish six numbers

of the JOURNAL, an additional sum of approximately \$500.00 over and above the present direct income of the JOURNAL from subscriptions, sales of back numbers, and present anticipated receipts from advertising. Our financial gains during this fiscal year may be a forecast of further gains which will enable the JOURNAL to be entirely self-supporting by July 1943. In the meantime, we are fortunate, indeed, in having this Carnegie Fund which is helping materially in enabling us to carry forward our program of publishing six numbers of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL a year. A summary of the Carnegie Fund follows:

Carnegie funds expended to date:

Allocated to April 1937 no. of LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL	\$ 239.05
Expended fiscal year 1937-38.	842.16
Expended fiscal year 1938-39.	1,265.84
Expended fiscal year 1939-40.	1,074.83
Expended fiscal year 1940-41.	500.00
Total	\$3,921.88
Granted January 1937	\$5,000.00
Total expended to date	3,921.88
Balance, June 24, 1941	\$1,078.12

In closing this report your Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL wishes to thank the officers of the Association, the Assistant Editor in charge of Advertising, and the Committee Chairmen for their generous cooperation. In addition, special acknowledgment is made to Mr. Clarence Smith and to Mr. Stuart White of the Virginia Conservation Commission for their assistance in connection with arrangements for this 36th Annual Meeting. An article with illustrations, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," written by Mr. White, was published in the March number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. A booklet, *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*, together with a letter of welcome and an

official state highway map, was mailed on April 30 by the Virginia Conservation Commission to each member of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN NEWMAN

*Executive Secretary-Treasurer and
Editor of the Law Library Journal*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER: GENERAL ACCOUNT

American Association of Law Libraries
Fiscal Year, June 21, 1940 to
June 24, 1941

Receipts

Membership dues:

Associate	\$ 370.00
Individual	578.00
Institutional	1,275.00

\$2,223.00

Subscriptions to L. Lib. J.	706.00
Sale of back numbers of L. Lib. J. .	235.58
Advertisements	953.00
Miscellaneous	2.00

Total Direct Receipts

\$4,119.58

Allocated from Carnegie Fund for
1940-41

500.00

Total

\$4,619.58

Disbursements

Affiliation Dues in A.L.A.

258 members @ 10 cents

\$ 25.80

Committee Expenses:

Committee on Library Research Facilities for National Defense	\$ 4.32
Committee on Promotion of L. Lib. J.	18.19
Committee on Statistics	13.50
Committee on List of Law Libraries	24.45

61.46

Freight and Express:

Back numbers to pur-
chasers

\$ 1.10

Shipping 22 boxes of back
numbers of L. Lib. J. to
Cornell University

149.00

150.10

Law Library Journal:

1,500 mailing envelopes ..	\$ 13.00
Deposit for second class mailing	10.00
2,500 mailing envelopes ..	21.00
Addressing envelopes	1.25
4 sets of stencils of mailing list	2.50
	\$ 47.75

July Number:

Printing, 800 copies, 44 pages	\$285.00
Copyright	2.00
Postage, foreign and local	1.50
	288.50

September Number:

Deposit for mailing at Post Office	\$ 5.00
Printing, 800 copies, 200 pages	1,147.00
Postage, foreign and local	3.32
Copyright	2.00
	1,157.32

November Number:

Printing, 800 copies, 40 pages	\$242.50
Postage, foreign and local	1.55
Copyright	2.00
	246.05

January Number:

Printing, 800 copies, 40 pages	\$215.00
Postage, foreign and local	1.46
Copyright	2.00
	218.46

March Number:

Printing, 800 copies, 40 pages	\$214.00
Postage, foreign and local	1.46
Copyright	2.00
	217.46

May Number:

Printing, 800 copies, 48 pages	\$242.00
Postage, foreign and local	1.48
Copyright	2.00
	245.48

\$2,421.02

Printing, Supplies, and Equipment:

200 programs for 35th An- nual Meeting	\$ 28.50
4,000 letterheads	18.50
500 No. 10 envelopes and 1,000 6 3/4 envelopes	15.50
100 billheads	13.00
	75.50

Salaries:

Executive Secretary	\$300.00	
Editor, Law Library Journal	400.00	
Assistant to Editor of L. Lib. J. and Ex. Sec. .	575.00	
Assistant Editor in Charge of Advertising	100.00	\$1,375.00

Traveling Expenses:

H. Newman—Travel Allowance to Toronto Meeting June 1940	\$ 50.00	
H. Newman—Expenses to Ex. Com. Meeting Chicago Dec. 1940	59.05	109.05

Reporting:

Janna Q. Olson, 35th Annual Meeting, Toronto	\$156.50	
Janna Q. Olson, Round Table on Library Problems held in connection with 38th Annual Meeting of Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Dec. 27, 1941	16.20	172.75

Postage, Telegraph, Telephone and Messenger Service:

Postage	\$107.00	
Parcel Post	1.24	
Telegrams and Telephone	10.85	119.09

Miscellaneous:

Exchange on \$5.00 item payable in Montreal ...	\$.90	
Repairs to Dictaphone Machine	3.50	
3 Dictaphone cylinders @ 70 cents	2.10	
Dictaphone Indicator Pads60	
2 Recording Cylinders @ 70 cents	1.40	
Refund of dues to Carolina Law Library Assn.	11.00	
Addressing envelopes to mail Va. literature to members, in re 36th Annual Meeting	1.25	
Flowers for funeral of Arthur McDaniel	10.20	
Collector of Customs, Toronto	1.33	32.28

Notary Fees 5.00

Total Disbursements \$4,547.05

Summary: General Account

Balance in Hamilton National Bank 6/21/40	\$1,711.02
Deposited, 1940-41	4,119.58
Total	\$5,830.60
Disbursements, 1940-41	4,547.05
Balance, 6/24/41	*\$1,283.55
Balance, June 21, 1940	\$1,711.02
Receipts, 1940-41	4,119.58
	\$5,830.60
Balance, June 24, 1941	\$1,283.55
Disbursements, 1940-41	4,547.05
	\$5,830.60

REPORT OF THE TREASURER: INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS ACCOUNT

American Association of Law Libraries
Fiscal Year, June 21, 1940 to
June 24, 1941

Receipts

Balance, June 21, 1940	\$ 904.00
H. W. Wilson Company ..	2,000.00
Total Receipts	\$2,904.00

Disbursements

Salaries:	
Jessie I. Wharton	\$1,800.00
Helen Newman	500.00
Total Disbursements	2,300.00
Balance, June 24, 1941	\$ 604.00

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN NEWMAN, Treasurer

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Helen. It is certainly gratifying to know that we have a balanced budget. We are in the "black" instead of in the "red."

The Report of the Committee on LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and the Report of the Committee on New Members have been received and filed and will be published in the Proceedings number of the JOURNAL.

* Includes \$1,078.12 of Carnegie Fund plus \$205.43 of General Fund.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Committee on the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, which acts only in an advisory capacity, was presented with only one problem during the year 1940-41. This was whether the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL should continue to publish a list of recent books in the field of law. By the time the matter could be discussed at a committee meeting held in Chicago in December, 1940, the question had already become moot. The book list had already been dropped by the JOURNAL, and the committee ratified the action of the Editor in respect to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,
HOBART R. COFFEY, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

The reports of the Committee on New Members for the past few years have indicated constant improvement. Its report for the fiscal year 1940-1941 is no less gratifying. This year the report divides the new members into five categories: Honorary, 1; Institutional, 5; Institutional Staff Members, 23; Individual, 16; Associate, 5; making a total of fifty new members for the year 1940-1941.

The Chairman, Peter Q. Hern, assisted by the following librarians who served on the Committee on New Members, Harry Bitner, Alice Daspit, Marian Gould, R. Nadine Jones, Mary Esther Newsome, Frederick B. Rothman, Helen A. Snook, and William B. Stern, takes pleasure in submitting to the Association this list of new members:

New Members, July 1, 1940 to June 16, 1941

- *Allan, Herbert Jacob, Reference Assistant, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, New York.
- *Baskette, Ewing C., Law Librarian, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
- *Bowen, Harold, New Haven County Law Library, New Haven, Conn.
- Cadagan, Dan, Jr., Detroit Bar Association Library, 577 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Coe, Mildred V., Cornell University Law Library, Ithaca, New York.
- Crawford, Eleanor G., University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison, Wis.
- Delaney, Charles J., Boston College Law School Library, New England Power Bldg., 441 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
- Dullard, John P., New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.
- *Finley, Elizabeth, Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, 32 Nassau St., New York City.
- *Fletcher, Sir Angus S., K.C.M.G., D.B.E., Director, British Library of Information, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- *Gainley, Mrs. Grace L. M., Hampden County Law Library, Librarian, 37 Elm St., Court House, Springfield, Mass.
- Guild, Lorin, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- Harrigan, Eileen, Law Librarian, University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
- *Hasse, Adelaide, 806 Islington, Silver Spring, Md.
- *Hetherington, Christy, Librarian, The Fairfield County Law Library, County Court House, Bridgeport, Conn.
- *Houghton, Dorothy Dunlap, Librarian, Sedgwick County Law Library, 1014 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kans.
- Ivins, Haddon, Librarian, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.
- Judson, Franklyn S., Law Librarian, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
- *Just, Miss Carolyn R., Law Librarian, Lands Division Library, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.
- *Keator, Alfred Decker, Director, State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Langohr, Mrs. Elsie, Indiana University Law Library, Bloomington, Ind.
- Larson, Elsa, University of Utah Law Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- *Lewis, John L., Jr., Law Librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

* Individual members.

- McKee, Caroline, Stanford University Law Library, Stanford, Calif.
- *Miller, Oliver H., The Chicago Law Institute, 1925 County Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- O'Connor, Katherine, Librarian, Wm. C. Ruger Law Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Odle, Ivan E., University of Florida, College of Law Library, Gainesville, Fla.
- O'Leary, Gerald J., Librarian, Boston College Law School, New England Power Bldg., 441 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
- Phillips, Winifred S., Temple University, School of Law Library, South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Pollack, Ervin H., Columbia University Law Library, New York City.
- Prager, Herta, Reference Librarian, University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Ill.
- *Rappaport, Jack, Librarian, New York Law School, 63 Park Row, New York City.
- Rosa, Ida A., Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Schwartz, Florence, Librarian, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shull, Sara S., Librarian, Temple University, School of Law Library, 35 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Van Cise, Margaret, Librarian, Lamar School of Law, Emory University, Ga.
- Weiler, Pearl, Law Librarian, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
- White, Marjorie, Law Librarian, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
- White, Ralph M., Law Librarian, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Honorary

- MacLeish, Archibald, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Institutional

- Detroit Bar Association Library, 577 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Emory University, Lamar School of Law, Georgia.
- Milwaukee County Law Library, Court House, Milwaukee, Wis.
- New Jersey State Library, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Temple University, School of Law Library, 35 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Associate

- Book Shop Bindery, 306 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

* Individual members.

- Brown, Robert M., The Carswell Company, Ltd., 145-149 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.
- Manningham, Howard, Boston Law Book Co., Boston, Mass.
- National Law Library Appraisal Ass'n, E. C. Dahlin, President, 538 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Stevens, S., Canada Law Book Company, Ltd., 417 Terminal Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

PRESIDENT MORSE: The next speaker will be Mr. Druker. We have already heard of his splendid work, but in order to bring the record up to date, we will now hear his report as Chairman of the Committee on Promotion of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

A Report of the Planning Committee made at the Association's annual meeting at Toronto in 1940 disclosed that the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL was in need of active promotion with respect to increased current subscriptions and the sale of back numbers. It was pointed out at that time that raising the number of subscriptions above the dead level prevailing for some years past, plus sales from the large stock of available back numbers, would produce much needed revenue for the Association. That report resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Promotion of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Because of the nature of its duties, the activity of the JOURNAL promotion committee has consisted entirely of preparing and sending letters to present and prospective subscribers. All present subscribers were advised of the availability of copies of all back numbers, with the exception of Volume 1, No. 3; Vol. 8, No. 3; Vol. 9, No. 2; Vol. 12, No. 4,* and Vol. 16-A (1923),

* Twenty copies of vol. 12, no. 4, have been found and are for sale. Volume 9, no. 1. is now out-of-print.—Editor's note.

which is the 18th Annual Meeting Proceedings number. The price of the back numbers is 50¢ and 75¢ per single numbers and \$1.50 for Proceedings, and on this basis the sale of back numbers as of June 24, 1941, totaled \$235.58. This exceeds by \$135.58 the 1940-41 budget estimate of \$100.00 from this source. There were only five requests for the back numbers which are out of print, which does not seem to indicate sufficient demand to warrant the cost of reprinting. It is a matter for conjecture whether such reprinting would result in the sale of an appreciable number of complete sets of the JOURNAL.

For the purpose of promoting new subscriptions to the JOURNAL, some 260 letters describing the JOURNAL were sent to law libraries. The bulk of this mailing was confined to institutional and governmental libraries, but letters were also sent, without favorable result, however, to public general libraries in ten of the larger cities of the country as well as to a few of the larger law firms maintaining sizable libraries. In addition, letters were mailed to ten Canadian law libraries, but no subscriptions resulted from this source, a fact which may be due to the exigencies of foreign exchange. New subscriptions received during the year totaled 26, as compared with 5 last year. However, 18 subscriptions were discontinued during 1940-41, leaving a net gain of 8 subscriptions for the year. Revenues realized from all subscriptions during 1940-41 totaled \$706.00 or a net gain of \$54.00 over the budget estimate figures. All of the gain, both on sale of back numbers and new subscriptions, is not to be attributed solely to the efforts of this committee, since some of the orders came in regular course from sources not contacted by the committee. However, it is pleasing to be able to report that

budget estimates have been exceeded in both the sale of back numbers and in total subscriptions.

It is the belief of your committee that if the revenue from the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL is to be increased or even maintained at its present level, there is a definite need for continuous and permanent promotional activity, and it is our further belief that this work can best be handled through the office of a Circulation Manager working in close touch with the Managing Editor of the JOURNAL. Such an arrangement would obviate the loss of time and inconvenience required in the last year in correspondence between the committee and Miss Helen Newman, Editor of the JOURNAL. The JOURNAL a year ago acquired an Advertising Manager, and the Committee now recommends that it be given a Circulation Manager—one preferably living in Washington, D. C., or close thereto—and that this new officer devote his efforts to promoting the sale and circulation of the JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. DRUKER, *Chairman*

EUNICE COX

STANLEY L. WEST

PRESIDENT MORSE: That certainly was splendid work, Mr. Druker.

The next report will be that of the Committee on INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. Mr. Poole, are you ready to report?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

With the beginning of the current volume of the INDEX, your committee inaugurated the plan of publishing the parts monthly except in August. At the time we believed that we were in financial condition to undertake this improvement. We cannot give exact

figures right now as the volume is not complete, but it would appear from figures available that this change has entailed additional expenses amounting to a little less than \$1,850. This additional cost is within the means of the Association. In fact the improvement in service may increase the number of subscriptions. At least we hope for this.

It will be recalled that we are now paying the entire salary of the Indexer and are also contributing to the salary paid our efficient Executive Secretary.

The Association of Research Libraries has spent some time making a study of the H. W. Wilson Company's price system which, I understand, is the so-called method of fixing subscription prices on a service basis. Mr. M. L. Raney, the Director of the University of Chicago Libraries, appeared to be the Chairman of the Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, and with the cooperation of Mr. H. W. Wilson, our Business Manager, we turned over to Mr. Raney the data which he needed, and on May 28th we received his acknowledgment reading in part as follows:

"I spent Monday afternoon with Mr. Wilson in New York and, thanks to the courteous cooperation of Professor James and yourself, Mr. Wilson gave me the desired information regarding the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. And most useful information this proved to be. In fact, if the other library groups, served by Wilson's special indexes, acted with the same efficiency as your Association, there would be no need of investigating the Wilson price system."

Your Committee has received a suggestion from Mr. Henry J. Brandt of the West Publishing Company for a new edition of the INDEX. It is proposed that the entire INDEX from the beginning be cumulated into one alphabet and published in about fifteen volumes, each volume to be bound to receive pocket supplements.

This method is one with which you are all familiar as it has been developed quite extensively by the law book publishers. Many details with reference to current supplementary matter have not yet been worked out, nor have we any data as to the cost of publication of such an enterprise, nor of the selling price. The cost of publication would probably have to be met in part at least by a grant from some one of the funds.

Professor James adds the following:

"Miss Jessie I. Wharton is still the Indexer. I think all of us owe her a very great debt of gratitude. The job of being the sole indexer of the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS is not a light one and, also, this fact handicaps us in making desirable improvements where a considerable amount of additional work would be required.

"The number of entries in the INDEX during the past year is as follows:

Subjects	11,500
Authors	4,750
Cases	2,490

About twenty-five issues a year of bar association reports and periodicals devoted to bar association matters have been indexed. The total number of periodicals now indexed is 139.

"We are continuing with the indexing of all judicial council reports."

Your committee again desires to express its sincere thanks to the Harvard Law School faculty and to our Editor, Professor Eldon R. James, for the continued efficient and enthusiastic services which have been rendered to the INDEX and to the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN O. POOLE, *Chairman*

HOBART R. COFFEY

ELDON R. JAMES

CLARA KILBOURN

HELEN NEWMAN

ARTHUR C. PULLING

JOHN T. VANCE

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you very much, Mr. Poole. We are certainly

grateful to you for your work in this field. I think that we have to reflect a moment to realize that our Association prepares and publishes this important INDEX. Without it, you can imagine what chaos would exist. I always think of that when I have to use it. It is an excellent job, and if we can work out a solution to this eternal problem of cumulating the set I am sure that we will take a tremendous step forward. I hope that that important work can be carried on to some successful conclusion.

Next we will hear from the Committee on Cumulation of Volumes 1-18 of the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS and Promotion of Current Subscriptions, the Chairman being Mr. Forrest S. Drummond, Law Librarian of the University of Chicago.

[Mr. Drummond gave a summary of the report of the committee, the full text appearing below.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CUMULATION OF VOLUMES 1-18 OF THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND PROMOTION OF CURRENT SUBSCRIPTIONS

At the June, 1940, meeting of this Association a motion was passed creating three committees: the first to promote subscriptions to the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS; the second to have charge of publicity for the whole Association, and the third to conduct a survey on the question of the publication and cumulation of volumes 1-18 of the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.* This is the report of a committee which combines the problem of cumulating the INDEX and the problem of promoting current subscriptions to the INDEX. The motion above mentioned

carried with it a proviso that the committee had authority to do nothing with regard to the cumulation of the first 18 volumes, but to survey the field and report back.

Cumulation of Volumes 1-18 of the Index to Legal Periodicals

Three possible methods of cumulating the INDEX to make it more usable presented themselves: (1) re-editing and cumulating the first 10 volumes which use different subject headings from those following; (2) cumulating the first 18 volumes with a re-editing of the first 10; (3) a cumulating of all volumes up to date into one set, including by necessity a re-editing of the first 10 volumes. The committee felt that the third alternative of a complete cumulation up to date was very desirable but rather ambitious and outside of the authority given to it. It felt that a re-editing and cumulating of the 10 volumes alone was not desirable, since a person would still be required to look through the individual volumes from 10-18.

Therefore, the committee proceeded to obtain estimates of costs on the basis of the 18 volumes cumulation with the necessary re-editing of the first 10 volumes. Mr. James, Editor of the INDEX, has given as a rough estimate of the editorial cost the figure of \$3,500.00. Mr. H. W. Wilson of the H. W. Wilson Company has estimated the printing cost at \$4.00 per page for 500 copies and \$2.00 per page for an additional 500 copies. His rough estimate of the size of the INDEX was 3,000 to 3,500 pages. This would mean that the cost of printing would run between \$12,000.00 and \$14,000.00, and if the editorial cost of \$3,500.00 be added to this, the total estimated cost of the INDEX will run from \$15,500.00 to \$17,500.00 for 500 copies.

The question of financing this project

* 33 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 227 (September, 1940)

is, of course, all-important and first must be considered the amount of money which can be expected from subscriptions. It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the number of copies of the cumulation which could be sold immediately. There have been between 517 and 556 copies of each of the 3 year volumes of the INDEX sold and there are at present 502 current subscribers to the INDEX. The Editor of the INDEX has estimated that not more than 200 copies could be sold immediately. The next question, then, is the price to be charged. The H. W. Wilson Company suggests a charge equal to twice the amount of a library's current subscription rate. The present spread of current subscription rates is from \$9.00 to \$82.60 (this maximum has not yet been billed), and the return from subscriptions for the past year was \$8,460.00. Doubling these subscription rates would then bring in \$16,920.00, which would just about cover the cost of cumulation. However, since it is not believed that all present subscribers would take the 18 volume cumulation, and since this rate would set the cost at from \$18.00 to \$165.20, the committee does not believe that this plan is feasible.

It is quite obvious that the project cannot be self-supporting and that funds must be obtained from some foundation so that the work can be carried on independently of the financing of the current INDEX. It is the belief of the committee that since the last 5 year volume of the Chipman Index sold for \$25.00, our 18 year cumulation could sell at a price of from \$25.00 to \$50.00. If 200 copies were sold at a price of \$35.00, \$7,000.00 would be raised, and this would necessitate a grant from a foundation of between \$8,500.00 and \$10,500.00. It is also suggested that the financing

might be done from the credit balance of approximately \$10,000.00 which the H. W. Wilson Company holds in the account of the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

Certain objections to the whole project have been advanced—first, that the Jones-Chipman Index is now in use in so many libraries that it would be a serious competitor to the proposed cumulation. However, this index does a much less complete job of indexing than does our INDEX and contains no table of cases. It is felt that libraries and law firms would prefer the more complete research tool as represented by our new 18 year cumulation. A second objection is that libraries will not buy a new cumulation when they have the first 18 individual volumes available for use. This objection can be met by the fact that in addition to the convenience of having one place to look rather than 18 places, the cumulation will be re-edited so that the subject headings will conform to those now used currently in the INDEX.

Therefore, the committee feels that the cumulation is highly desirable and recommends that the Association attempt to obtain a grant of \$8,500.00 to \$10,500.00 from some foundation to carry on the project. The committee further recommends that the question of including in the cumulation legal articles in non-legal periodicals be considered and that in this regard the Committee to Study the Indexing of Legal Articles in Non-Legal Periodicals be asked to cooperate. Another suggestion for improvement in the cumulation as well as in the current numbers of the INDEX is that the author index include a page reference in addition to the subject references under each author's name so that the searcher does not have to look through all of the pages under a subject in order to find an article by a given author.

Promotion

In connection with the work of this committee involving the promotion of current subscriptions to the INDEX, the H. W. Wilson Company furnished the following lists with each entry on a 3 x 5 slip:

- Present subscribers to the INDEX, both law libraries and law firms.
- Prospective law library subscribers.
- Prospective law firms with law libraries and librarians.
- Prospective law firms without libraries.

The size of these lists made it impossible for a committee of three to carry out any systematic plan of approaching non-subscribers. H. W. Wilson Company has furnished the committee with copies of the promotional materials which it sends to members of the bar who are prospective subscribers. Copies of these materials are attached to this report. The committee has no suggestions to make with regard to these materials, but feels that effective promotion requires contact with prospective subscribers by members of this Association either in person or by individual letter. This would necessitate a rather large committee selected with a view to geographic distribution, each member of which would contact all of the members of our Association in his area, furnishing to them the names of prospective subscribers to be approached. This would enable all of the members to be of service in carrying on this promotional work to the end that all may benefit from the increase in the number of subscribers and would not constitute too great a burden on any one person.

An alternative suggestion is that the promotion be placed upon a commercial basis. Since the H. W. Wilson Company, in addition to receiving a commission of 15% on all of the current subscriptions to the INDEX, gets 50% on all new subscriptions obtained dur-

ing a given year, regardless of how obtained, it would seem that the 35% differential could be used as a basis for commissions on new subscriptions. The obtaining of new subscriptions on a commission basis could be done by members of this Association, book dealers, or anyone whom the editors of the INDEX or members of the Committee on Promotion would select. The personal contacting of prospective subscribers must not be lost sight of since the present policy of using form letters does not seem to be bringing in a great many subscriptions.

In conclusion, the committee feels that the problem of the cumulation of volumes 1-18 of the INDEX is separate and distinct from the promotion of current subscriptions and that these two functions should be carried on by separate committees with a large committee to handle the promotion. It also recommends that a Committee on the Cumulation of Volumes 1-18 be appointed to carry on the project with a view to obtaining funds from a foundation to finance the work.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST S. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*
JOHN S. GUMMERE
OLIVE C. LATHROP

Appendix to Report of the Committee on Cumulation of Volumes 1-18 of the Index to Legal Periodicals

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Published for The American Association of Law Libraries

By The H. W. Wilson Company,
950 University Ave., New York, N. Y.
August 1940

To Members of the Bar:

Appearing in the vast number of legal periodicals and journals that are constantly being published are many important articles on all phases of the law. These articles represent frequently the opinion of experts arrived at after many years of research.

In order that you may locate needed arti-

cles on specific points, an index to the contents of your periodical files is necessary.

The INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS is a thorough index of all the articles which appear in 139 of the leading legal periodicals. The indexing is by subject and author in separate alphabets with many cross references in the subject index. A valuable feature is the table of cases commented on which is a part of each issue.

The INDEX is now published monthly with an annual cumulation in July and a three-year cloth-bound cumulation every third year. These three-year volumes are the permanent record. An annual subscription includes the numbers published each month, the annual cumulation, and, if the subscription is continued thru the year in which the three-year volume is published, this volume is sent as part of the subscription.

The annual subscription rate to members of the bar is \$9.00. Under the terms of the introductory offer you will receive indexing to July 31, 1941, ending with Volume 34.

The cost of the four three-year volumes covering the years 1926-1940 is \$9.00 each. Should you wish to secure the volumes for immediate use and spread the payment over a period of three years, you may do so under the terms of Offer No. 2 stated on the order form enclosed.

Here is one of the most valuable reference tools of the legal profession waiting to serve you. Why not give it a year's trial?

Very truly yours,

E. T. BRUSIE, *Business Manager*
INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Beginning with the September 1940 issue the INDEX will appear monthly instead of bi-monthly.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Drummond. It would seem that we are on the threshold of success with our plans for cumulation. Mr. Drummond has done grand work in crusading. He has had a difficult job, but I think he is on the verge of accomplishing something we have sought for years.

What, in your opinion, is the best way to handle this now, Mr. Drummond?

MR. DRUMMOND: I think a committee should be appointed to go ahead with the cumulation, and by all means

—if we can do it—to swing it on the whole INDEX.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I was wondering if you wanted some attention given to it during this meeting. Would you want to meet with the Executive Committee?

MR. DRUMMOND: I would be very happy to do so.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I do not want to hurry things too fast, but I would like to see that some action is given to the matter.

MR. DRUMMOND: I would have to attend the Executive Committee meeting this afternoon as I must go back to Chicago tomorrow to appear before the Draft Board. The other members of my committee are Miss Lathrop and Mr. Gummere.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Poole, of course, should be in that group, too. This is so important that I think we should adopt some plan so that we will have a course mapped out for the coming year. So Mr. Poole, Miss Lathrop and Mr. Drummond, if you will plan on that session at four o'clock this afternoon we will have the Executive Committee meeting then, too.

MR. HILL: Is that meeting to consider the cumulation of the first 18 volumes and the suggestion of cumulating the entire work?

PRESIDENT MORSE: As I understand it, it is to discuss the whole field and see where we stand and what course we are to pursue.

MR. DRUMMOND: I think the committee ought to be able to go into the whole field.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Yes, with no limitations.

MR. POOLE: Mr. President, would it be advisable to ask Mr. Brandt to meet with us?

PRESIDENT MORSE: Yes, that is a very good suggestion.

Our next report will be given by

Mr. Dennis A. Dooley, Chairman of the Committee on Indexing Bar Association Reports. Mr. Dooley, please.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDEXING BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS

Mr. Chairman and Members, my report is so up-to-date that it has not yet been written. As a matter of fact, instead of a written report, I thought the very best evidence of the completion of the work would be to ship this package containing the typewritten manuscript of 1,970 pages to this meeting so that the President of our Association—who has been a member of this committee from the beginning, and its first chairman—as well as the members may really see that the work has been done. We have—as has already been stated—encountered some difficulties in regard to a plan for publishing it, but we are hopeful that before the year is out some law publisher will undertake the printing of it.*

I think we ought to give some consideration first to the preliminary explanation which will accompany the manuscript and from which I quote the following:

"Proceedings as used on the title page means the publications of the bar association which include the records of the annual meetings whether these are called proceedings, reports, year books or some other title.

"When the proceedings have ceased to be issued in separate form but are included in a legal periodical, that issue of the periodical containing the proceedings or those

pages in any issue which contain papers or addresses delivered at the annual meeting are indexed. Obituaries of bar association members contained in any issue of these periodicals are also indexed.

"With the table of abbreviations are listed the first and last years of the proceedings covered. While these dates are given in inclusive form, they mean that all proceedings issued between those dates have been indexed and not that there are proceedings for every year. Reference to a check list of bar association publications will show what constitutes a complete file for any state.

"Volumes of periodicals, such as law reviews, have been noted. These also are given as inclusive for brevity although in a few instances one volume among the number contains no proceedings or obituaries. In two instances a volume is noted which contains obituaries, but no proceedings.

"The policy of the work has been to index all articles, papers, addresses, obituaries, and outstanding committee reports. Entries have been made under author, subject and title if the latter was distinctive. Biographical material has been entered under subject only."

This work was started some years ago under the term of my predecessor and was carried on first as an ERA project beginning in October 1934 for a period of eight months. It was resurrected in July 1938 after we had given consideration to the possibility of preparing Indexes separately for each of the 48 states. That was given up and instead we adopted this idea of indexing in one place all of the 48 state reports, plus the reports of such associations as The American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Canadian Bar Association, and the New York County Lawyers' Association.

The approval of this as a WPA project was secured because the Library of Congress was to be supplied with a complete set of catalog cards for all the entries. In addition to that, we prepared a set of the catalog cards for the State Library of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so it was necessary to type duplicate cards.

* Since the meeting at Old Point Comfort, the Association has made a definite arrangement with Baker, Voorhis & Company to publish the Index provided that at least 175 advance subscriptions for it are received. The pre-publication price is \$30.00. This will guarantee the cost of printing and binding and there is to be no return on the cost of producing the Index. Orders should be sent to Sidney B. Hill, President, American Association of Law Libraries, 42 West 44th Street, New York City.

The typing of the manuscript for the Index was done from the catalog cards themselves, taking off such material as would properly go in the Index. The total of cards typed for the Library of Congress was 65,467, and this number was reduced, by the elimination of meaningless titles, to 44,984—approximately 45,000 entries. These 45,000 entries are contained on 1,970 typewritten pages. The extent of the work can be appreciated when I say that to type the manuscript alone required eleven weeks and the services of from four to eight typists working four days a week. These typists had to be trained, of course, in what to do and how to do it accurately. In addition, we were benefited very greatly by the personal services of Miss Ethel M. Turner, who is a member of this Association and one of the members of the staff of the Massachusetts State Library, and Miss Ethel Lewis, who did all the proof reading and made sure that the work was complete.

In all, we indexed over 2,000 volumes of bar association reports. We used our own collection first. What we lacked we borrowed from the Social Law Library and the Harvard Law Library, and then, if copies of particular volumes could not be located in any of these three, we wrote to other sources throughout the country and borrowed such material as was necessary. So the Index is accurate and complete as to every volume of bar association reports and proceedings.

Some thought must now be given by the Association to the value of the work and whether or not it is worth publishing. As an indication of the type of material contained in the Index I cite the following: When the work was under way and before the final alphabet had been set up, we received a request from Mr. Price of Columbia for one of the professors there who was

looking for material under the subject of Public Defenders. He was writing an article and had all the source material except such as might appear in bar association reports. By going to the separate indexes of the 48 states which we had then on hand and looking under the subject of Public Defenders, we were able to produce for him a total of 25 entries. None of them were indexed elsewhere.

This Index is also valuable for collecting bibliographical data of many men noted in the legal profession; many professors of law schools who have written and spoken extensively.

In addition, the Index contains the names of over 20,000 lawyers and judges noted in the legal profession whose obituaries appear in bar association publications. It has been indicated to me that on account of this material alone the Index might be an item of considerable interest and value in genealogical libraries. So our field of marketing the Index, if it was published, might be broadened considerably. It is quite possible that large public libraries would be prospective purchasers.

We had some estimates from publishers and the best bid was a figure of approximately \$5,000 for printing. It may be that a more economical method of issuing the Index can be suggested by some of our members or by some of the publishers who are here, because we hate to have the work fall short of its final goal which is the extensive distribution of the Index throughout the law library field.

Thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Dooley. In my opinion, Mr. Dooley is far too modest about what he has done. He has labored with this gigantic problem for the past several years. Here he brings it in, finished and ready for us to use! We must devise

some scheme of distributing this—in printed form, on cards, or in some other way.

We need ideas. We are a committee of one here. We've got to have some results. I wish you would give this serious thought while you are here, talking with Mr. Dooley and really looking ahead to see how we can distribute this so that we can each have copies of it, either in card form, printed form, or perhaps a circulating catalog like Mr. Price has. Before the convention concludes, I will call upon you again to see what is the fate of our INDEX of the BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS. It is a grand job and we certainly appreciate all that Mr. Dooley has done just for the love of the Association in getting it completed for us.

MR. HILL: President Morse, before you leave this work of Mr. Dooley's I wanted to ask whether or not his committee made any approach to the bar associations with respect to getting assistance in publishing this INDEX. I thought possibly the bar associations would be interested in assisting with funds.

MR. DOOLEY: We did not approach the bar associations. There was an idea in my mind, when the work was in progress and when we had the alphabetical index for each separate state, to see what we could do about getting the bar associations to purchase their separate indexes as they were then set up, but we were so pressed for time that we had to break down that separate state file in order to assemble the material that still had to be typed. So I have no indication of what the bar associations would do in regard to making a contribution for publication of the INDEX. I think bar associations would purchase the INDEX if it were published even though it was more extensive than the needs of their local associations would require, and

we might make a price that would be high enough to include the contribution to the value of the work as it stands.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Are there any other questions you would like to ask Mr. Dooley?

I think the only other committee report that we are to hear at this session is the one from Carolina. In the absence of Miss Covington, we will hear from Mrs. Lumpkin, of the University of North Carolina Law Library, about the condition of the Carolina Law Library Association.

[Mrs. Helen Lumpkin thereupon read the report of the Carolina Law Library Association as prepared by Miss Mary S. Covington.]

REPORT OF THE CAROLINA LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The Carolina Law Library Association, organized in 1937, became the first chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries by reason of the acceptance of its application for chapter membership by this Association at its meeting in Toronto in June, 1940.

The membership of the Carolina Law Library Association totals 13 and includes the staff members of the law libraries of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest College, the University of South Carolina and the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Regular meetings of the Association are held semi-annually, in the spring and the fall. The Association has adopted the custom of holding its fall meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, the state capital, the date to coincide with that of the meeting of the North Carolina State Bar. Several members of the Association are also members of the State Bar and interested in attending its sessions. In addition, it is

believed that meeting on the same day as the State Bar will provide the librarians the means of making and maintaining contacts with practicing members of the legal profession and of furthering the cause of law libraries in which both groups should have a common interest. It is hoped that, in time, through the influence of the Library Association, provision will be made by the State Bar for inclusion in its annual program of a presentation of some matter of law library interest.

The annual spring meeting is held at the site of the several libraries represented by the membership of the Association in rotation, the spring 1941 meeting having been held at Wake Forest.

During the year 1940-1941 a third and special meeting was held at Duke University on October 18, 1940—a luncheon meeting in honor of Mr. Lewis W. Morse of Cornell University, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, and Mrs. Morse, at which time Mr. Morse addressed the Association.

If the activities of the Carolina Law Library Association were limited to those of a social nature, it is believed that the organization would be well worth while. Largely through its meetings, the members have come to know each other well, and, as is usually the case when people know each other, they like each other. The membership represents a close, cooperative group, each interested in the work of the other and each gladly cooperating in the solution of any problem.

However, social gains and fellowships are not the only matters in which the Association is interested. Perhaps the subject to which most time and thought has been given by the Association since its organization is the establishment and maintenance of bar libraries, frequently spoken of as co-

operative law libraries, in the cities and towns of North Carolina. As a first step in this direction three suggested lists for bar libraries, costing approximately \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000, respectively, were prepared by a committee of the Law Library Association. The lists were made available to individual members of the legal profession and appeared in the February 1940 issue of the *North Carolina Law Review*. A study of the plan of organization, administration and maintenance of existing bar libraries was made in order that the Association might be in a position to answer questions and make suggestions to interested parties, a number of whom had asked help and advice. Representatives of several such libraries already functioning, and interested lawyers from towns desiring to establish such libraries, attended one of the meetings of the Association which was devoted largely to a discussion of this problem. In a further report to encourage bar libraries, the Carolina Law Library Association has suggested a special exchange system among Carolina bar libraries with Duke University Law School Library acting as the clearing house or center.

Through the influence of the Carolina Law Library Association, the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association have appointed a Committee on Law Libraries, and on each of these committees a member of the Carolina Law Library Association serves by whom the reports to the Bar Associations have been prepared.

With the further view of establishing bar libraries, the Carolina Law Library Association has attempted, and continues to attempt, to make the legal profession more library conscious by releasing to the state newspapers from time to time articles on law libraries. To date articles by Judge Robert W.

Winston, Judge John J. Hayes of the Federal District Court and Justice Heriot Clarkson of the North Carolina Supreme Court have been released. The Carolina Law Library Association is suggesting the establishment of a law library foundation within the state to which gifts of books may be made for distribution to bar libraries.

The meetings of the Association furnish a medium for the exchange of ideas among its members, who, in the main, have common problems but who do not always apply a common solution. At the 1941 spring meeting, the method of acquisition of the various types of material and the systems of exchanges in use in the several libraries were discussed.

From time to time effort is made to ascertain what work of interest to law libraries is being done by governmental agencies within the state, or other organizations, to become acquainted with the nature of this work and to formulate ways of making it available to member libraries. At the 1940 fall meeting representatives of the several government departments, and of the North Carolina League of Municipalities, engaged in indexing legal materials, were present and discussed their work and expressed their willingness to cooperate in making the results of their labor available to libraries represented in the Association's membership. The director and assistant director of the Re-codification Commission reported on the progress of the work being done in the preparation of the new North Carolina Code.

For the year 1941-42 the affairs of the Association will be in the hands of, and under the direction of, Mr. Donald Y. Gulley, Librarian of the Wake Forest College Law School Library.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. COVINGTON

President 1940-41

MRS. LUMPKIN: At the May meeting of the Carolina Law Library Association, Miss Covington stated that she tried to find the number of lawyers actually practicing in a certain state and, except for the census of 1930, she could not find how many lawyers are practicing in that state at this time. Because of that, she recommended that the Carolina Law Library Association ask this Association to try to have the state court reports give a list of the new lawyers admitted to the bar each year.

Miss Newman asked me to make a motion after this report that the recommendation of the Carolina Law Library Association be approved and that the American Association of Law Libraries recommend that all state court reports contain the list of newly admitted attorneys once a year.

MR. WILLIAM R. ROALFE (Law Librarian, Duke University, Durham, N. C.): I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do you have any comment to make on that, Mr. Roalfe?

MR. ROALFE: I do not believe very much has to be said except that in some states it is already the practice to include the list of newly admitted attorneys in the volumes of state court reports.¹ It seemed to us in our local association that that is an excellent practice because it provides a permanent record not only of admissions

¹Idaho (all lawyers admitted to Supreme Court), Kansas (it appears that the list is published on an average of about every ten years), Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Karl Goldsmith, Reporter of the Supreme Court of South Dakota, in reply to the letter sent him by the Executive Secretary wrote as follows (August 27, 1941): "Our Supreme Court has passed favorably upon your suggestion and the next volume of South Dakota Supreme Court Reports will contain a list of not only the newly admitted attorneys, but also a list of all the active members of the State Bar during the years 1940-1941." Editor's note.

to the bar but of the number of lawyers practicing in a given state between the decennial reports made by the Census Bureau.

I strongly urge that this Association act favorably upon this motion, and suggest that the proper method of making it effective is to have either the President or the Executive Secretary communicate with the proper authorities in each state.

PRESIDENT MORSE: That is fine! All those in favor of the motion please signify by the usual sign; contrary, "No." The motion is carried and we will see that the proper authority in each state is requested to see that the names of the new lawyers be published in the state reports. We will have a report on that, I hope, next year as evidence of our success.

Thank you, Mrs. Lumpkin, for reporting so splendidly on the affairs of the Carolina Law Library Association. We regard its members as the pioneers in sectional grouping of our membership. I know from my visit there last fall that they are doing a grand job down in Carolina. I never saw a finer group in working together. They cer-

tainly are harmonious and really accomplish a great deal.

In concluding the morning's program, there is a Resolutions Committee which I shall appoint with Mr. William Johnston as Chairman, Mr. Raymond Lindquist and Miss Anne Freeman; also an Auditing Committee, to be composed of Mr. Christian Due, Chairman, Mr. Ervin Pollack and Miss Trittipio.

There is one other committee which you will notice as an innovation. This is the Committee of Hostesses. You will find on page 6 of the program the personnel of that committee, whose duties are to introduce the new members and to see that we all enjoy ourselves. We have appointed this Committee with Mrs. Laurie Riggs as Chairman. I know that we will profit by her leadership and that the members of the Committee of Hostesses are the guarantors of a good time.

If there is no further business, we will recess for lunch after Miss Newman makes some announcements.

[Following announcement by Miss Newman of the plans for the Williamsburg trip on Sunday, the meeting recessed at twelve-ten o'clock.]

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—June 27, 1941

The meeting was called to order at two-thirty o'clock by President Morse.

PRESIDENT MORSE: This afternoon we have the great privilege of having with us the widow of one of the most famous of the Virginia Governors, Governor Pollard. She is Mrs. John Garland Pollard, Secretary for Membership of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. She is a fine and sweet lady and we are looking forward to this speech. Mrs. Pollard.

[Mrs. Pollard presented her prepared address entitled, "Art and Citizenship."]

ART AND CITIZENSHIP

MRS. JOHN GARLAND POLLARD

*Secretary for Membership, Virginia
Museum of Fine Arts*

In thinking about my subject I was intrigued by the fact that, small as is the place we give the arts in our lives, few of us question their importance. We apparently believe that without art we are less than civilized and that the nation's standing will be judged ultimately almost entirely upon the evidence of surviving works in the field of the arts as has been the case of other

nations and civilizations since the time of the first pictorial efforts of man which consisted of animals carved in stone or bone or painted on the walls of caves.

I have often wondered why it was that a young country did not have an art and felt that it was probably because the people were too engaged in wresting a living from the soil. However, about a year ago I read an article written by the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish. He gave to me what seemed the answer. I do not have his exact words, but he pointed out that art is something which happens between a man and the earth he lives on. It needs an understanding—and it takes time for a new people and a new land to understand each other. It is when the people and the country have put their mark on each other, so that the country is a likeness of the people and the people are a likeness of the country, that they understand each other. And it is only then that a new country has an art of its own. Until that time, he said, a savage and unused country is always a beautiful country, but the art it produces is the art of the traveler, the art of the visitor, the art of the postcard.

It is good for the citizen to see himself, his activities and emotions against the continent in which he lives. It brings to him a realization of many things which he may have felt vaguely but which take on a new meaning and force because of the understanding and insight of the artist. It proves a vital and integrating agent in knitting together the people and the land in which they live.

While I am strongly opposed to regimentation, because I do not believe it results in the independence, courage, wisdom and initiative on the part of people so absolutely necessary to the success of our form of government, I

would like to make it the habit of the American people to repeat daily "in a democracy the individual and his level of culture is of the most vital concern." All of us must share in the benefits of our way of life. However, it is not enough for us merely to have a better distribution of material things; we must have a more equal division of the opportunities for spiritual growth so that we will achieve real greatness. Our country must be so precious to all of us that standing on guard and defending it, from enemies within and without ourselves and the nation, is a reflex action and not a matter which must be weighed and debated for weeks and months. We must be on the alert. The time to take effective action is when a movement starts and not when it is about to sweep and overwhelm the country.

Mr. Webster says that the arts are distinguished as (1) the aesthetic or fine arts or arts of beauty, such as drawing, painting, modeling and sculpture, music and drama and (2) useful or vocational arts, including the trades which require chiefly manual labor or skill and which engage the ingenuity of the artisan.

Whether we agree with the man who said that "music is the fourth great material want of our natures—first food, then raiment, then shelter, then music," we do know that a strain of martial music will urge a man into a battle much quicker than an argument and often a fine anthem leaves him in a more devotional mood than a logical sermon.

In times of war and economic distress, anyone who writes, teaches or talks painting and sculpture is likely to feel an obligation to defend such an outlay of time and energy. While there may be a few who would say they were useless subjects and while most of us will admit that we cannot claim

important immediate results in action, comparable to those of military strategy or statecraft, thoughtful persons will realize that it is during just such hours as these through which we are living, while men are fighting with all their strength to recover the light, that they grow accustomed to darkness and tolerant of it. The truth is our culture must furnish a basis for the battle that has to be fought.

While the duty of the artist or the art lover in matters of military training is the same as all other citizens, in a war of years, such as all contenders acknowledge is now being fought, it is the special obligation of every artist, because of his necessarily independent habit of mind in his search for truth and his expression of it, to do his important part in keeping up the standards of morale at home. During this war of attrition—attrition directed in larger measure against civilians than soldiers—the special contribution of the arts becomes more important than ever. If we subscribe to relegating art to a wartime attic we will sacrifice much of the higher meaning of life and thus play right into the hands of the enemies of democracy.

In these days of "publicity departments" the short word "art" covers a great deal of territory, and I am proud to realize that when the word "artistic" is applied, it denotes quality. All of my life I have believed that, no matter what our task may be, if we have the artist's attitude of painstaking care that the product of our labor is the best our heads and hands can fashion, the work will be much better done and we will acquire a feeling of satisfaction which will add greatly to our own happiness in accomplishment and our worth as citizens. The artist reminds me of something my grandmother started me out with at a very early age. Her oft-repeated caution was

"Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. No one is ever going to ask you how long it took you to do something, but they will notice how well it is done." She could never know how many times her words have forced me to complete a task in the same manner in which I had started it. If artistic training made no other contribution to the character of our citizens than the habit of painstaking care just mentioned, the service would be great.

Many people would hastily disagree with the statement I am about to make—that the real artist is more efficient and disciplined than the office worker. Yet this must be true. To punch a time-clock day in and day out and then to do a good day's work requires discipline. But an artist has no time-clock, no office manager, no one who cares whether he works or doesn't work. Yet he works. As his own boss, he is only satisfied with the best. There is no such thing as an undisciplined artist (if he is a real artist), because there is no freedom of expression without discipline. First, he tries to express something, but he isn't able to because he doesn't know how to use his tools. After they are mastered he has before him the lifelong, watchful discipline of self-criticism which drives him forward to try to overcome the difficulty of expressing his emotions. To set yourself a higher standard when everybody accepts the work you have already done—that is discipline.

As all students of history know, art has been one of the most powerful instruments of control by organized religion, by governments and social groups. As a means of propaganda, it is a convincing weapon of totalitarian states today, in such forms as oratory, pageantry, music, idealized portraits and repulsive caricatures. In the service of modern capitalism, it has achieved

much in the form of advertising and other commercial arts. Educators make increasing use of art as a means of directing the mental development of students. As an educational force, it is indeed the simplest, most direct way for the child to learn to express itself. Doctors use art to correct mental maladjustments and relieve nervous distress. In fact, nearly everyone uses art to some extent even though it is often for the immediate enjoyment, escape or enriched experience it can bring.

During the lifetime of most of us here we have suffered the loss of many opportunities for creative work—those years in which there was a continuous movement of work from homes to shops and factories, from small shops where much of the work was hand done to enormous concerns where the work is done practically on "assembly lines"; those recent years in which we have incessantly formed ourselves into groups and organizations to speak for us instead of voicing our own convictions; and in which we have acquired the habit of sitting in seats and paying for most of our cultural programs and entertainment. All of these changes deprive us of splendid training besides losing us the joy and satisfaction of creation. The only way we develop talent and character is by day-to-day grappling with problems and overcoming them. Not that we were without our problems, but the special dividends we reap from creative work declined greatly. Recently the tide has turned; our schools are stressing education in the fine and vocational arts for both young people and adults; public forums have been organized all over the country in which the audiences participate in the discussions; music is again taking a large place in people's lives as witness the musical festivals and contests being held throughout the nation in which thousands of persons, espe-

cially the young, join. As to literature—the best expression of the best thought reduced to writing—while the benefit we should derive from this source suffers greatly from the competition of the newspapers, magazines and radio as well as from the want of leisure for concentrated thought, however, after having been practically put out of business by the movies, the spoken drama is returning through the Civic and Little Theatre Leagues and other groups, one of which is Virginia's Barter Theatre in Abingdon, the director of which—Bob Porterfield—hopes to develop a state theatre project not only in Virginia but in other states.

We show wisdom when we realize that it is not alone material strength which counts in this fight for the preservation of liberty in a dark and stormy world, and I am glad to know that we have been taking steps to develop that inner strength so necessary to a people who undertake seriously to maintain and make democracy work.

Bernard De Voto, in writing of the results of the present efforts of the government to give all the children the privilege of instruction in both vocational and fine arts, said in an article which appeared in the *Reader's Digest* in December, 1940, entitled "Main Street Twenty Years After":

"Once the young had to migrate to the cities to pursue these activities. Now the wastage and frustration of young people in small towns is being grappled with. A cultural soil once thin is now deeper and richer; roots can get nourishment from it. One species of decay is being mastered, and the disparity between the small town life and metropolitan life that was a desperate cleavage in our culture is lessening; life in the small town has grown finer and more productive."

Art in America has progressed sufficiently so that I believe we can say that we have now a native art—a rich and encouraging body of American work.

During the past months we have become more and more conscious of our privilege in being citizens of this great country. Although always confident that our ultimate response to a call of threatened danger to our nation would be one which proved the spirit of liberty was as dear to Americans of this day as it was to those of the past, we can look back to only a short time ago when the majority of us gave little thought to our complete freedom in action, in worship and in speech which has been won for us by generations of our forbears. We seemed to regard these liberties as inalienable rights which we did not have to be on the alert to defend from enemies within or without ourselves or the United States of America. We all know now that we shall pay dearly for our apathy.

It is not for our own sakes alone that it is fortunate that we are becoming conscious of our citizenship. We are faced once more with the opportunity for world leadership. After World War I this nation was the most powerful in the world, but Americans as a whole were unable to comprehend all that was included in the situation—in the future as well as at that time—and to adjust themselves to that opportunity. While we have kept repeating "the United States is the greatest nation in the world," we have overlooked the implications of the last three words. If you are "in the world" you are "of the world" and have duties and responsibilities as well as privileges. We failed to play our part as a world power—or rather as the greatest world power. Now the situation is such that we *must* rise to the opportunities of world leadership, for selfish reasons if none other. If we do not, this time it means chaos for us as well as for many other peoples.

Fortunately the whole country, and virtually every citizen in it, has been

set to thinking of what it means to be an American. The essence of this thought is not merely appreciation; that is a part and a very important part, too. However, we realize that gratitude is not enough. We have a feeling of responsibility. The truth is that every citizen is confronted with the question of what his responsibility is, and how he will meet it, and what, if need be, he will give up in order to attend to it.

We know that if the attackers and persecutors of the weak, the burners of books, the destroyers of academic liberty and the freedom of artistic expression—in short, the enemies of the spirit in man—continue their path to victory, it will result in the utter destruction of the freedom of peoples and nations which was wrung out of the painful experience of mankind since civilization began. The prospect is so near and so terrifying that we should require no additional exhortations on behalf of the necessity of defending for ourselves and others the fundamental liberties in which we truly believe. Long-term human development is the reshaping of the experience and values of the past to the demands of the present and not that which destroys intellectual freedom and moral responsibility.

We cannot all be leaders or hold important offices in the government or armed forces of our country but, if each one of us will do an "all-out" job of our duties as citizens, it will accomplish two very necessary things: first, enable our leaders to carry out promptly and effectively the policies which are decided upon as best for our country; and second, result in a trained and competent citizenry with an assurance and self-confidence which will prove an effective remedy for that confusion of mind suffered by many peoples, and which we have seen Hitler exploit by every means in his power, as

to what is the vital interest of a people and what only seems to be so. How anyone can doubt that world domination is the aim of Hitler and the German war council, I am unable to understand! Many as are the faults and shortcomings of the democratic nations, they have, at least, been willing to work towards the democratic ideal. I know we are not ready to exchange our present civic duties and responsibilities with our privilege of discharging them according to our individual judgment for a quota of work assigned by a powerful machine from which there is no recourse to any other quarter.

While we are more or less familiar with the duties of citizenship, a recitation of even a few of them will probably be a reminder to many of us that our "sins of omission have been great." Have we acquainted ourselves with those fundamental principles embodied in our constitution and laws which experience has shown are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the promotion of good government?

Do we keep ourselves informed on all public issues, and on the character, record and platform of all candidates, since success in government depends largely on the selection of officials with the will and ability to perform great tasks, government not being automatic?

Do we encourage good men and women to enter public service and remain there by commending the faithful performance of their duties and by refraining from criticism except such as is founded on a knowledge of the facts?

Do we make it an invariable rule to vote in all elections? It might interest you to try an experiment that has often helped me to keep my temper, although I must admit that it has also brought me a certain amount of sadness. I have been closely connected with gov-

ernment for nearly twenty-five years. I have listened to many hot political arguments and much discussion of public affairs. When you hear a person being extremely critical and abusive of his or her government, whether during political campaigns or otherwise, just ask them, "Did you vote in the last election?" I hope that over a period of years the answers you get will demonstrate better citizenship than mine have. I have kept no written record but I have found that by far the larger number did not take the trouble to register their views at the polls which is the proper and effective place. Apparently they ignored the saying with which most of us are familiar, "What you do shouts so loudly that I cannot hear what you say."

Do we obey all laws and assist and uphold the officers in the enforcement of the law, or is our apathy or attitude of, "Let George or the officers take the responsibility and trouble," the reason for much of the delinquency and crime of our young folks? I just cannot describe how shocked I was the first time I visited "assembly" at the Virginia Penitentiary. The men there were not even typical of the prison population as the young men are sent to the outdoor life of the road camps when possible, but it would tear your heart out to see how young they are, not just a few of them but nearly all of them. Can't we be more helpful either by our attitude or example?

Just now most of us have much more knowledge than usual as to the problems that confront the country in its foreign relations but I am inclined to believe that if we had kept ourselves better informed through the years so that we had had a real understanding of what was involved in our country's legitimate interests abroad and what were the responsibilities of the United

States as a member of international society, we would not be in the position we are today and perhaps the other nations of the world would not either.

These are a few of the duties of citizenship which are important at all times but to these must be added at this time the many services citizens will be called on to contribute in the matter of civilian defense. Because the sort of nation we are, when we emerge from these critical times, will bear a direct relation to the real effectiveness with which the individual performs his duties as a citizen during the emergency too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of citizenship at this time. Nothing less than the best service we can render will be good enough. If we discharge our civic obligations well during these trying times we will have backbone, soberness and determination necessary to rebuild a better world and one in which our children will have a chance to live as free people and not under a system of government where the individual and his development and happiness count only as it contributes to the power and prestige of the state. The most precious possession of a democracy is the privilege its citizens have to a personal private sphere of life—quite beyond the reach of public power. We do not want our children to be a people planned according to an efficient scheme as one manufactures machines. We want them to remain creatures of their own free will and responsibility. In order to retain democracy's liberties all social institutions, business, religion, education, art—will have to help. The imagination and wisdom with which the building of a new world order is done will determine the quality of our civilization for a long time to come.

I can tell you that it is not enough

that we be like the man whose patriotism is described as being so great that he was willing to sacrifice the lives of all his wife's relations on the altar of his country.

The supreme test of citizenship is here. It is one of our obligations to see that we do not lose the enriching forces of true and vigorous creative gifts. The nation must prove that it is farsighted by not allowing a too exclusively physical defense program to overlook what we are defending, namely, our civilization. Otherwise we shall find ourselves defending a lesser country. In a very real sense the standard of living of the American people is being raised by bringing into their lives a beauty they never had before. In another form of government the country might get along very well if the ruler or the ruling class had high ideals and a fine vision but in our nation we are no better nor worse than the average citizen. If we are to preserve our freedom—and I am confident we shall—we must all go forward together. It is of prime importance that use be made of all means of training each and every person to a high level of citizenship so that we will be in a position, first, to recognize and be able to cope with the situation that while it is necessary, in order to survive the present world crisis, to have a temporary concentration of responsibility, if we are not on the alert, we will find the machinery for directing this mobilization will become an end in itself and, when the emergency is over, we will continue to be governed by a gigantic bureaucracy which we can hardly expect will voluntarily dissolve itself; second, to take a leading part in the creation of a new world order in which we and other peoples can live in security; a properly organized economic and social order based on free-

dom of thought and speech with free elections and free legislatures. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you very much, Mrs. Pollard. It was just grand of you to come over here and address us and give us this thought-provoking speech. Thank you very, very much.

With your permission, we will have presentation of our reports before we have the Question Box so that the members who are giving the reports will not be given the dull end of the afternoon, so to speak, if that is satisfactory to those who are giving the reports.

Miss Elliott, would you like to report at this time on the subject of the Special Joint Committee of A. A. L. S. and A. A. L. L. on Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries?

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES ON CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The work on Classification and Pay Plans for the past year can be summarized under four points:

First, at the Chicago meeting of the Law School Association two members of this special committee, Miss Daspit and Mr. Marshall, spoke on the "Value of Classification and Pay Plans" at the Round Table on Library Problems.

Second, the Chairman of the committee at the final session of the Law School Association reported that the work is a going concern, has strong backing from two associations, the American Association of Law Libraries and the American Library Association, concluding with a request for the support of the Law School Association, which was given in the form of a four-dean committee—Dean Kimbrough, of

the University of Mississippi, Dean Leary of the University of Utah, Dean McClain, of Washington University, and Dean Emeritus Wigmore of Northwestern University—representing small, medium and large schools.

Third, during the late spring the American Library Association notified us that they were ready to undertake the experiment. Questionnaires were sent to fifteen libraries. Twelve returned the answers to the questions.

Fourth, since May 21, the Personnel Division of the American Library Association has been working on this information furnished by our members. They considered the material at their recent meeting in Boston. We hope they had sufficient information to formulate a first draft. We have not heard yet.

As for the work, in the year ahead, if the American Library Association can follow its schedule, it hopes to submit a tentative draft of the plans for law libraries to our committee late this summer or in the early fall. It is the committee's idea to study the draft and turn it over to the Executive Committee of this Association at its mid-winter meeting in Chicago, for criticism. When it is returned to the committee it will work on it again until our Annual meeting next June. At that time it will be given to you to consider. Our Association will be divided into groups for the purpose of considering the part of the draft that is applicable to each library. It will then go to the Law School Association Committee for its recommendations.

We hope we will get information and help from the deans on the committee because they are in the position to help us. We want them to know what our salaries are; we want to know how to get them raised. We want them to know about our positions: whether we

are educators or not. We want them to help raise the level of our positions to that of educators.

Then finally this revised draft will come back to the committee. We will work it over and formulate it into as smooth a Classification and Pay Plan as we can, and hand it to the American Library Association and it will formulate it into a brochure such as this. This is the latest Classification and Pay Plan of the A. L. A. It has four divisions: 1) Classification of Libraries; 2) Grades of Libraries; 3) Specifications for Positions; 4) the Score Card. I would like for you to look this over. I think you will be interested in it.

It seems to the committee that the time has come when our Association of necessity must get a clear understanding of the methods to be used by the A. L. A. It is a new technique and there is very little printed literature on the subject, but our committee has been discussing the topic for three years now and has built up some apperceptive basis in the minds of our group for these new ideas, though not enough we fear to enable you to handle the work next year easily and with clear understanding.

We have had a great deal of encouragement, but I have heard some criticism that we have not given enough information to the librarians. As a matter of fact, we took an exhibit to San Francisco, we took numerous charts to Toronto, and we have brought exhibits here today. I will show them to you after this meeting. Our committee has brought you all the exhibits we could secure:

- (a) Copy of the latest edition of Classification and Pay Plans published by the A. L. A. recently.
- (b) All charts explained at Toronto.

- (c) A set of new charts that outline the procedure which the A. L. A. will follow in formulating our outline.

We suggest that the members of this Association purchase a copy of the latest edition of the A. L. A. plans. Copies at \$2.25 each may be secured from A. L. A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It is true that these plans were prepared for municipal libraries, nevertheless they will give you some idea of how the material will be shaped up for law libraries. You can look through this material and study it during the year. Then you will know whether or not you will want to follow this plan and you will have some ideas on the subject when you come to the next Annual Meeting.

To give you personal help the committee will be glad to meet here after the session this afternoon to show you these charts and to talk to anyone who wants to go into the subject more thoroughly. Since the work is moving along, we hope the Association will desire to carry it to a state of completion. Our committee makes that recommendation.

I. LIBRARIES CLASSIFIED

- 1. Staff
 - (a) Training
 - (b) Experience
- 2. Budget
 - (a) Book
 - (b) Salary
- 3. Book Collection
 - (a) Size
 - (b) Circulation
- 4. Borrowers
 - (a) Number
 - (b) Weight in service
- 5. Hours open
- 6. Departments

II. LIBRARIANS GRADED

- 1. Professional qualifications
- 2. Compensation
- 3. Typical tasks

III. SPECIFICATIONS FOR POSITIONS

1. Responsibilities
2. Tasks
3. Professional qualifications
4. Personal qualifications
5. Salary

IV. SCORE CARD

	<i>Minimum Standard (Weight)</i>	<i>Your Rating in Points (Score self)</i>
Staff	30	
Chief		
Number of assistants		
Grade of assistants		
Compensation		
Budget	25	
Book collection..	20	
Book circulation..	10	
Percentage of borrowers	10	
Hours open	2	
Organization	3	
	<hr/>	
	100%	

Respectfully submitted,
 LUCILE ELLIOTT, *Chairman*
 JEAN ASHMAN
 ALICE DASPIT
 FORREST DRUMMOND
 MARIAN GOULD
 FREDERICK HICKS
 PHILIP MARSHALL
 MILES PRICE
 STANLEY WEST
 THOMAS KIMBROUGH
 WILLIAM LEARY
 J. A. McCLAIN
 JOHN HENRY WIGMORE

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Miss Elliott.

MR. WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON (Librarian, Chicago Law Institute, Chicago, Ill.): Mr. President, would it be proper to dispose of her suggestion that the committee be continued and get that into the record now? I suppose there is no question but that the committee ought to be continued.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I assume the committee is a continuing one. I for one would like to pledge my support and I know that everyone else is ready to pledge his or her support to Miss Elliott for the painstaking work she is doing. She is our crusader, and the one who is placing law librarianship in a professional classification. Her committee automatically continues, and I know that we would like to give her a vote of confidence. I want at this time to express the sincere thanks of the Association for all that she has done and is doing. I am confident that it ultimately will be a big success and a step forward for us.

Thank you, Miss Elliott.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, if it would not be out of order I would like very much to present a matter that I think would take just a few moments before you proceed with the other reports. I will make a very brief statement.

The thing that has impressed me in participating in these meetings is the fact that the Association is developing quite rapidly notwithstanding the fact that it may not be achieving all that we would desire. I was very much impressed this morning with the remark made by Miss Newman that we had functioned under a budget the past year and that it was a success.

I wonder if it would not be wise for us to think a little more seriously about the entire financial structure of this organization and the method under which it operates from a financial standpoint. Therefore, I would like to move that a committee be appointed to prepare a permanent budget plan for the Association and submit it to the Association at the next Annual Meeting.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Drummond.]

MR. JOHNSTON: What are the officers going to do about a budget to work under for the next twelve months?

SECRETARY NEWMAN: Could it be submitted to the Executive Committee?

MR. ROALFE: No, not under the terms of my motion. I am suggesting that a committee be appointed to study and prepare a permanent budget plan. It will not be possible to do it in a few weeks. I think at least a year would be required to do it and it should not have any force and effect until it is submitted to and approved by the membership at the next Annual Meeting.

MR. LAURIE H. RIGGS (Librarian, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Baltimore, Md.): I understand the motion to be that this budget is to be a plan by which we work, during the year, not to be submitted at the end of the year after all the expenses are in. In other words, the committee which the President appoints is to submit the figures on which our organization is to function during the year.

MR. ROALFE: I am suggesting the framework under which we operate, like any well organized business association operates now. It will be subject to such modifications as will be required from year to year, but the essentials of handling money under a definite plan seem to me to be a vital need and one that this Association no longer can afford to defer. We have grown more or less like Topsy and we have ignored more businesslike factors.

PRESIDENT MORSE: As I understand, it is a study of our financial set-up.

MR. ROALFE: Yes, it would involve anything that is required in order to submit to the membership a plan for future procedure from the financial standpoint.

PRESIDENT MORSE: In other words, we are operating under a budget system now, but this will be something in

addition—a study and report to be made with recommendations for improvements in our set-up.

MR. HILL: May I ask Mr. Roalfe a question? After this report is brought in by this Budget Committee, would the Association operate under this budget under the supervision of the Executive Committee?

MR. ROALFE: Oh, yes! I do not mean to deprive the Executive Committee of its powers and duties. It is simply a framework that I have in mind. Naturally the affairs of the Association will have to be handled in future years, as in the past, by the Executive Committee and under its authority.

MR. RIGGS: Don't we have a budget system now made up by the Planning Committee?

PRESIDENT MORSE: I understand so. It has been in operation one year.

SECRETARY NEWMAN: Mr. President, as I understand it, Mr. Roalfe wants this committee appointed to study our entire financial set-up. We have a budget now—one which the Committee on Planning will submit later this afternoon; but Mr. Roalfe's committee, I believe, would study all of our assets and then at the next Annual Meeting submit a budget for the year following.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do I also understand that this committee is to submit a budget as well as recommendations for changes or improvements in our physical set-up? Isn't that true?

MR. HILL: Why not make that a little broader and make it a Committee on Finance which reports to the Executive Committee, to be passed upon by the Executive Committee? Otherwise you are going to take away the functions of the Executive Committee not only on matters of the budget but on other financial matters that may be essential to the Association.

MR. DRUMMOND: As I understand Mr. Roalfe's motion, it was not to be a permanent financial committee but one to study and recommend a permanent budget. Miss Newman, wouldn't you like to have a permanent budget by which you could make your report as Treasurer?

SECRETARY NEWMAN: Yes, it would be much easier for me. We have two accounts at the present time and in one account we have two funds. We have three separate funds to handle.

MR. DRUMMOND: This is a committee just to make a study. It is not a permanent committee on finance. It seems to me that nothing but good should come of it. I certainly am in favor of it.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Roalfe, the suggestion is made that the committee should report to the Executive Committee. Have you any objection?

MR. ROALFE: I have this objection: that I would like this committee to have plenty of time in order to make this study. The point I am getting at is that at the present stage I think we must have, first, a complete study of the present financial situation; and second, a general plan to be followed by the Association in the future. I would not advise tying the hands of this committee by directing it to bring in certain rules.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Hill, is it satisfactory to you if the report be made to the Association?

MR. HILL: I do not know what they mean by a budget committee. What is the function of this proposed budget committee?

PRESIDENT MORSE: As I understand, it does not have any power. It is merely to make a study and to report to the Association; and then in turn, I suppose, it could be referred to the Executive Committee. It has no power, as I understand the motion.

MR. HILL: I agree up to that point, but why not go still further? If we are going to need financial aid for promotional work, why not allow the committee to consider that, too, and be a standing committee?

PRESIDENT MORSE: Couldn't we let it operate as a special committee for this year and see what the results are?

MR. ROALFE: My motion, as I said, would not rule out the setting up of a permanent committee; but I would like to leave this responsibility in the hands of the persons selected and they may entertain any suggestions that would be submitted, including the one which has been presented by Mr. Hill and which may very well be desired.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there any further discussion? I think you all understand the motion.

[The motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare a permanent budget plan and submit it to the Association at the next Annual Meeting, was voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there any other business at this time? If not, we will have the report of the Committee on Planning. Mr. Hill, will you report at this time, please?

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PLANNING

Your Advisory Committee on Planning for the year 1940-41 makes the following report and recommendations:

1. *Budget.* For the first time in the history of the Association we have closed the fiscal year under a recommended budget. The books of the Association have been closed as of June 24, 1941. Receipts exceeded disbursements by \$72.53.

Accounts receivable from advertising not included in receipts amount to \$50.00.

Inventory of physical assets of the

Association are not included in this report.

For other assets see the report of the Committee on INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

Your committee feels that the Association is proceeding along a sound fi-

committee of the whole to promote subscriptions to the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. The Committee on INDEX and the H. W. Wilson Company are and have been working hard on new subscriptions. Assistance is needed in disposal of back issues of which there

Proposed Budget for 1941-42

Receipts

	1939-40	1940-41 Estimated	1940-41 Received	1941-42 Estimated
Dues:				
Associate	\$ 400.00	\$ 380.00	\$ 370.00	\$ 370.00
Individual	579.50	550.00	578.00	570.00
Institutional	1,232.50	1,230.00	1,275.00	1,295.00
Miscellaneous	1.00		2.00	
Subscriptions to L. L. J.	652.00	650.00	706.00	706.00
Sale of Back Nos. of L. L. J.	183.75	100.00	235.58	150.00
Advertising	302.00	1,075.00	953.00	1,130.00
Total Direct Receipts	\$3,350.75	\$3,985.00	\$4,119.58	\$4,221.00
From Carnegie Fund to L. L. J.	1,074.83	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total	\$4,425.58	\$4,485.00	\$4,619.58	\$4,721.00

Disbursements

	1939-40	1940-41 Estimated	1940-41 Disbursed	1941-42 Estimated
Affiliation Dues, A. L. A.	\$ 24.10	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.80	\$ 26.40
Committee Expense	30.00	35.00	61.46	40.00
Freight and Express	14.45	15.00	150.10	15.00
L. Lib. J.:				
Printing	\$2,156.50	\$2,150.00	\$2,345.50	\$2,500.00
Copyright	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Postage	20.08	20.00	25.77	25.00
Envelopes	24.00	24.00	35.25	21.00
Stencils			2.50	
Postage	2,212.58	2,206.00	2,421.02	2,558.00
Telegraph	99.16	100.00	108.24	128.00
Telephone	11.23	6.00	5.00	6.00
Messenger	2.20	3.00	5.85	5.00
Notary Fees	1.80	3.00		
Printing, Supplies, and Equipment			5.00	5.00
Reporting	91.65	100.00	75.50	100.00
Salaries	128.70	150.00	172.75	175.00
Executive Secretary	450.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Editor	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Assistant to Editor	600.00	600.00	575.00	625.00
Advertising Manager	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Traveling Expense	125.00	170.00	109.05	100.00
Miscellaneous	20.55	30.00	32.28	30.00
Total	\$4,261.42	\$4,243.00	\$4,547.05	\$4,613.40

financial policy and has submitted a detailed account of the budget with other recommendations to the Executive Committee.

2. Recommendations Submitted to Executive Committee.

a. INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. The Association should make itself a

considerable quantity on hand. It is also recommended that proposals for further and additional cumulation by the Committee on the INDEX be given immediate consideration.

[That question came up this morning in the report of Mr. Drummond, and just previous to that report also

was the report of Mr. Dooley with respect to bar association indexing. This committee, which is to recess and report to us later with respect to cumulation, I feel should also consider the matter of adding to the INDEX, Mr. Dooley's work, if possible. If we go ahead and cumulate the entire INDEX, I think we should incorporate the work of Mr. Dooley there. The other proposition is just cumulating the work of the first 18 volumes. I know we would all like to have that considered by your committee, Mr. Drummond, when you meet this afternoon.]

b. LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is urgently recommended that promotional work be done with respect to increased sales, subscriptions and advertising. Advertising manager Mr. Joseph L. Andrews is obtaining fine cooperation from the publishers and other advertisers but is in need of greater assistance from the Association membership. Your committee recommends the appointment of a circulation assistant to the Managing Editor.

[That recommendation was made this morning by Mr. Druker as well. A little consideration is desired to be given to the duties of a circulation manager.]

Circulation is too small to appeal as a monetary consideration to advertisers, although they recognize the necessity of subsidizing the JOURNAL in cooperation with the Association.

It is further submitted that there is need for vitalization of the JOURNAL from the readers' point of view. A check of the indexes to the JOURNAL will show that it is a fine bibliographical tool and, in that respect, is an outstanding publication in the field of library service. The JOURNAL has been criticized in that it is lacking when it comes to interest and readability as distinct from usefulness. It appears to be overweighted in favor of biblio-

graphical subjects. However, there is no desire to decrease bibliographical material. With a broader choice of subject matter and a wider reader interest, a greater circulation and advertising interest might follow.

Consideration might be given to articles that are not strictly "law library." They might be "library" problems generally which have an important bearing on law libraries, or they might even be legal, social or economic topics relating to, or of interest to the problems of the law librarian. Such articles might be of interest not only to lawyers and members of law school faculties but to public librarians as well.

Careful study should be given to this problem because the JOURNAL has made a real place for itself in its field under the able editorship of Miss Newman and the Committee on the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. The committee feels that the Association is to be congratulated that it has such a capable Editor, but she needs and is asking for worthy support and assistance. The Editor expresses the thought that the JOURNAL needs change and improvement.

MR. HILL: I do not know whether or not you wish to take up at this time the recommendation to the Association to have appointed a circulation assistant to the Editor, or if you wish to defer that until a later date.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I thought we might talk it over today and be more informed about it tomorrow.

[Mr. Hill continued with his prepared report.]

c. BY-LAWS. "Section 1(a). The annual dues of regular individual members (persons who are heads of law libraries) shall be \$5.00 per year. The dues of library assistants shall be \$3.00 per year. Each member shall receive the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL as a part of

said membership. The year for dues shall begin on July 1st in each and every year."

The committee proposes the following amendment: Section 1(a) is hereby amended by striking out in the last line of the By-Law, "July 1st", and inserting "June 15th."

This amendment is proposed in order to enable the Treasurer to include in her accounts each year the dues of new members which under the present By-Law cannot be entered until July 1st. The Annual Meeting is usually held between June 15th and July 1st and these entries stand over until July 1st.

d. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PLANNING. When the Advisory Committee on Planning was considered by the Roalfe Committee on Expansion there was much division on the question whether such a committee should be created. It was thought that the work of this committee might duplicate the work of the Executive Committee and that the consequent result would be the weakening of the Executive Committee and of the passing on to the Advisory Committee on Planning matters which could well or perhaps better be handled by the Executive Committee. It is the consensus of opinion of this committee that the Planning Committee will either shift into inactivity or will tend to interfere or overlap the work more legitimately placed in the hands of other committees. We feel that the Executive Committee should be more active and should function throughout the entire year and thus handle matters of broad general policy. We, therefore, ask the pleasure of the Association with respect to the amending of By-Law, Section 3 so that this committee may be abolished and its powers and functions be given to the Executive Committee.

The committee is grateful to Mr. William R. Roalfe and Mr. Frederick

B. Rothman for suggestions and cooperation during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY B. HILL, *Chairman*
THOMAS DABAGH
ELDON R. JAMES
HELEN NEWMAN
MILES O. PRICE

MR. GEORGE A. JOHNSTON (Librarian, Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Canada): I move that Section 1(a) of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the words "July 1st" in the last line and inserting "June 15th."

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Raymond C. Lindquist, Librarian, New York Law Institute, New York City.]

MR. ARIE POLDERVAART (Librarian, New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, N. M.): If you push that up one month is it your plan that those who have paid up to July 1st have reduced their annual dues for the one month, or just forget about it and make the whole thing for one year?

MR. HILL: It is proposed in order to enable us to close our books on June 15th.

[There being no further discussion, the motion was voted upon and carried.¹]

MR. HILL: I think it might be in order to have some discussion with respect to whether or not it is the desire of the Association to abolish the Planning Committee and really put the Executive Committee to work and give them some duties so that they may function actively throughout the year.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Is it a proper question to ask if the Planning Committee can render any real assistance to

¹ By-Law, Section 1(a) was again amended at the Monday morning session to read as follows: "The year for dues shall begin on June 1st, in each and every year, and the Association's fiscal year shall begin on June 1st, in each and every year."

the Executive Committee upon which the Executive Committee might act? In other words, can it help the Executive Committee? If it can't, let's not have this committee.

MR. HILL: I know a little of the background on this and Mr. Roalfe also knows the background of it. Professor James, at the time of the Roalfe Committee on Expansion, felt that we should have this Planning Committee, as did some others. I think most of the members looked upon it with some favor although there was a considerable difference of opinion; in fact, I think opinion was almost evenly divided as to whether or not we should create the Committee on Planning. It is felt now that either this Committee on Planning will cease to function properly or else the Executive Committee will cease to function.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Is it logical to say that?

MR. HILL: I think it is quite logical. I really do not see any need for the Committee on Planning. Not that I desire to have power concentrated in the Executive Committee, but, after all, the Association can overrule the Executive Committee and there is no real concentration of power. I feel that the Executive Committee should have something to do relative to the policies of the Association and should actively function throughout the year.

PRESIDENT MORSE: How was this Committee on Planning established? Is that permanent under the By-Laws?

MR. HILL: That committee was created by By-Law, Section 3, and that By-Law can be repealed by a three-fourths vote of the members present and its duties delegated to the Executive Committee.

I might ask Mr. Roalfe, who was a member of the Committee on Expansion for so long, to state his views.

MR. ROALFE: I think I am very defi-

nately in favor of the suggestion made by Mr. Hill. As he has already said, the Committee on Expansion Plan which proposed this By-Law in the first place was quite divided and it reported for the committee recommending the adoption of such a By-Law. I was very doubtful then and I have had increasing doubt as to the advisability of having a permanent advisory committee on planning in an association such as this, because I feel that it is imperative that our Executive Committee be made even stronger than it is today although it is a more effective committee than it was perhaps in the past.

My feeling is that the function of such a committee, if there be one, is one that occurs periodically and that we might very well every five or ten years appoint a committee to make a study of a situation at the time and report changes, but to have a continuing committee is inadvisable for the reasons I have already given.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Under the By-Laws, does the Committee on Planning have to report annually?

MR. ROALFE: Presumably so. All committees are supposed to report.

SECRETARY NEWMAN: I do not believe it is specified in the By-Laws. It is one of the regular committees and would normally report annually.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do I hear a motion for a change of that By-Law?

MR. ROALFE: I am willing to put that motion, Mr. President.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: All those in favor of abolishing this Committee on Planning by repealing the By-Law please signify by the usual sign; opposed, "No." The motion is carried.

Now we have one more report, the report of the Committee on Microfilm

Survey. Mr. Price, would you like to report at this time?

MR. PRICE: Miss Ashman has been active on this committee and has kindly consented to present the report.

[Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian, Indiana University, then gave the report of the Committee on Microfilm Survey.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROFILM SURVEY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO LEARNING

The committee report submitted last year mentioned the Readex machine which was being developed for the use of microprint. Mr. Albert Boni, the inventor, gave a demonstration of the machine at the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association in Chicago in December. It seemed satisfactory and convenient. Mr. Boni said that microprint was more economical than microfilm for reproducing over ten copies. The committee therefore was desirous of determining as definitely as possible how many libraries were interested in using microfilm or microprint at this time. If the number was quite small, it might not be necessary to choose between the two methods of reproducing copy.

It was thought that if specific items were offered the demand could be estimated more closely than if the libraries were asked to indicate what they would be willing to buy. Most librarians are very eager to complete periodical files. Periodicals are not very likely to be reprinted. Miss Eunice Cox sent us a list of periodical numbers frequently requested by libraries sending lists to the Association Exchange at Washington University. An effort was made to determine which ones were free of copyright restrictions or had copyrights held by persons who would grant us permis-

sion to make microfilm or microprint reproductions. This consumed more time than was expected and showed that it might be difficult to reproduce all the materials wanted. The Copyright Office wrote that the *Cambridge Law Journal* was free from copyright restrictions and it was chosen to use for the first inquiry.

The University of Chicago laboratories made an estimate of the cost of copying the first two numbers on microfilm. It ranged from \$3.50 a number for one copy to 90 cents each for seven copies. This information was sent to 140 law libraries with a request for orders or for an expression of opinion. Only six orders were received. Two of them came from members of the Legal Microfilm Association. There were answers from a number of librarians who do not favor the use of such copies and from six or seven who did not order and who are not members of the Legal Microfilm Association but who do expect to use microfilm eventually. Four of them had the *Cambridge Law Journal*.

This may indicate that the use of microprint is impractical for us at present. It is not very likely that Readex machines will be purchased soon for the libraries who have microfilm projectors. It is also unlikely that all the libraries which order microfilm or microprint copies will need the same items. If the answers to the inquiries sent by this committee give a clear indication of the number of persons interested, it will be difficult to get as many as ten orders for items to be reproduced.

This need not prevent cooperation by libraries which have projectors. The cost of duplicating is lowered whenever additional copies are ordered. Although not many librarians express an interest in the work, the amount of interest is increasing and it is the opinion of the committee that there will be

more as time goes on. It is recommended, therefore, that a permanent committee be established or that the work be consolidated with that of one of the permanent committees in order to determine what materials should be copied and to inform the members of the Association of the items available.

The committee expresses its thanks to all who have made suggestions and given other assistance and particularly to Dr. Stewart and the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning. It is hoped that this organization will continue to cooperate with us.

Respectfully submitted,
 MILES O. PRICE, *Chairman*
 JEAN ASHMAN
 ALICE DASPIT
 LEWIS W. MORSE
 HELEN S. MOYLAN

MISS OLIVE C. LATHROP (Librarian, Detroit Bar Association, Detroit, Mich.): May I ask Miss Ashman, were the out-of-print numbers of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*¹ considered when you looked for periodicals to reproduce?

MISS ASHMAN: Yes, and a number of other suggestions were made, but there was not time to circularize the libraries in regard to all of them. If the committee is continued, that should be done next year.

MR. LINDQUIST: Mr. President, I do not think this is exactly the province of this committee, but I wonder if there are any representatives of any libraries here today who are using the U. S. Supreme Court records and briefs on microfilm. We are considering subscribing to them and I would like to find out how satisfactory they are to the libraries which are using them.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Miss Ashman

can answer that, I think, better than I.

MISS ASHMAN: We haven't bought our projector yet, so we have been unable to use the microfilms. I believe Mr. Roalfe has them.

MR. ROALFE: I can only give a testimonial as to the effectiveness of the work. We have not made very much use of them but such examination as I have made of the films makes me feel that the job has been well done and that it is altogether a question of whether the library has sufficient demand for them to justify the expenditure, taking into account the total appropriation for library material. I would be very glad to talk to this gentleman after the meeting if he wishes.

MR. LAYTON B. REGISTER (Librarian, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia): We are receiving the films but there has been a great delay in getting our projector. I do not know whether defense preferences are causing it, but it may be a matter of three or four months before we get it even though our order went in quite a long time ago. Therefore, our films are now in the general library at the University some little distance from the Law School and that, of course, greatly limits the use of them for our own personal need.

MR. LINDQUIST: I wonder if the libraries that have subscribed so far have all been law school libraries. Have any bar association libraries subscribed?

PRESIDENT MORSE: I have not heard of any.²

MR. LINDQUIST: What I was wondering about was the practicality from the viewpoint of the practitioner who likes to read back and forth through a rec-

¹ Mr. H. W. Wilson in a recent letter to the Editor stated that the out-of-print numbers of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* are free of copyright restrictions.—Editor's note.

² The Los Angeles County Law Library is a member of the Legal Microfilm Association and a subscriber to the films. For a list of other subscribers see 34 *L. LIB. J.* 22 (January, 1941).—Editor's note.

ord. I was wondering how practical it was to turn the film back and forth as frequently as the practitioner would want to do.

MR. ERVIN POLLACK (Columbia University, New York City): While I could not speak with regard to the briefs, I do recall that when I was at Washington University Mr. Orman had instituted a system of keeping the file of the New York Times by use of microfilms and we had occasion at that time to use the materials quite a bit and a great deal of research was done. As you say, they did turn back through the various pages from one section to the other, and as the machine works it is very easy to follow through. You have a number of opportunities to refer back and it should be easier to use than the briefs themselves where you have a lot of volumes of them.

MR. LINDQUIST: I wonder, too, if anyone could say anything about the durability of these films. A few years ago it was said that it was impossible to forecast how long microfilms would last. I wonder if they would scratch easily and how practical they are from that viewpoint.

MR. HILL: Mr. President, I think both microfilm and microprinting are still in experimental stages. It was felt at a meeting of a group of professors in New York interested in legal history that microprinting might possibly be the answer to microfilming, but we are still in the pioneering stage with respect to microprinting and they would not recommend anyone moving too rapidly at the present time with respect to either.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Lindquist, will you speak to Miss Ashman and these other people after the meeting, and tomorrow, if there are any unanswered questions, you can bring them up again? Miss Moylan, who is not here, is another leader in that field and

I am sure if you will address any questions to her at Iowa, and to Mr. Coffey, at Michigan, and, of course, to Mr. Price, you will get some answers to your questions.

Now the leading topic of the afternoon session has been saved until last and I know that is no reflection on the topic. That is this matter of arranging, indexing and binding U. S. Supreme Court appeal papers when we are fortunate enough to have them. They, of course, are very comparable to the appeal papers of any court.

Reference has been made to our Association growing like Topsy, but these are certainly beyond that. They just grow and grow, and by-and-by I suppose we will have to give them our space in the library and move the rest of the books out. They simply grow without any limitations.

I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Pollack, of the Columbia University Law Library, who will tell us how to take care of these papers after we get them.

[Mr. Pollack presented in briefed form his paper on Arranging, Indexing and Binding of the U. S. Supreme Court Appeal Papers, the full text of which appears below.]

A SURVEY OF THE ARRANGING, INDEXING AND BINDING OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT APPEAL PAPERS

ERVIN H. POLLACK

*General Assistant, Columbia University
Law Library*

This study of the various methods employed in the binding, indexing and preserving of the briefs and records on appeal of the United States Supreme Court is the result of an investigation begun at the request of Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University. Because of the time-consum-

ing features of the system employed in his own library, he had felt, for some time, that a speedier method could be instituted without affecting the high standard of service of this procedure developed by Mr. Louis Piacenza, the Assistant Law Librarian.

Mr. Price believed that there was a need for an exhaustive examination of the various routines in use in other libraries, as a preliminary study to changing his own system. Therefore he asked the writer to make a study of the techniques used by other libraries in the hope of instituting a system at Columbia which at once would be simple and effective. This paper is the result of that survey.

It was concluded that the method of arranging and binding the appeal papers, adopted in this survey, requires the minimum amount of time to execute, is thorough yet simple to operate, and maintains the excellence of our former service. The success of this system among seven of the libraries, replying to the questionnaire sent, substantiates this conclusion.

Let us begin this survey by epitomizing the technique of preserving these briefs which was formerly employed at Columbia, having been developed from that in use by the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The procedure was as follows:

1. When the briefs came into the library, they were arranged alphabetically by name of case.

2. The name of each case was listed on a separate 3" × 5" slip, and alphabetically arranged.

3. The briefs were then prepared for binding, placing all uniformly sized papers together. Each volume of briefs was limited to 3½ inches in thickness.

4. A number was given to each brief and written on the cover of the brief and the corresponding 3" × 5" slip.

The numbers were given in the uniform order in which the briefs had been assembled for binding. Thus briefs 1-5 may have been in one volume and 6-10 in the next volume. The binding hinge indicated the date of the term of the court and the inclusive numbers of the briefs. The material was then sent to the binder.

5. The official citation was then transferred from the reports to the 3" × 5" slips.

6. The 3" × 5" slips were arranged by citations.

7. Each case was then Shepardized to determine if the case had previously appeared before the court. If so, the additional citations to the same case were listed on the 3" × 5" slip.

8. The 3" × 5" records were then transferred to a permanent index.

The form of this index was as follows:

TERM OF COURT

VOL. & PAGE	Name of case	Date & Case Number
295 U. S.		1934
Page 694	New Jersey v. Delaware	* '33-434 355

It is obvious that a great deal of staff time was required to arrange, list, Shepardize and index these briefs. The problem was: How could we effectively change this system, eliminating as many of the steps as possible, without

* This indicated the term and brief number of this case when it previously appeared before the Court. By Shepardizing the case all of its citations were obtained. Then by transferring the citation, 291 U. S. 361, given in Shepard's *U. S. Citations* to the index, the term and number of the brief were noted and transferred to this part of the index. At the time of this indexing, the opinion of the case was found at 291 U. S. 361 and the decree of the court was cited at 295 U. S. 694. Each citation had its appeal papers; therefore the index assembled these papers for the one case in one place. The numbers following the asterisk were for the term and brief number for 291 U. S. 361. At 291 U. S. 361 of the index, the papers of the other citation were indicated as *34-355.

reducing its excellent standard of service?

Confronted by this issue, the library sent a questionnaire to each of the twenty other institutions which are recipients of the appeal papers of the United States Supreme Court. This questionnaire inquired into the techniques used by these other libraries in the hope of discovering, and, if possible, developing a system which would be simple and effective and would reduce the time needed to put it into operation.

Seventeen answers were received from these institutions. The replies divided into the following groups: (1) The Citation System, which is used by six libraries; (2) The Index System, which is followed by two institutions, including Columbia; (3) Two libraries arrange their briefs alphabetically by the table of cases of each volume of the U. S. Reports; (4) The Docket Number System, which is the most popular, being endorsed by seven libraries.

A cursory examination indicated that the problem centered about the lack of uniformity in format of the appeal papers. This variation in size was the primary cause of Columbia using the above index system, it being thought that the binding together of briefs of varied sizes would cause deterioration of the pages of the taller units. By binding together briefs of uniform size and listing them by citation, it appeared that this problem was eliminated.

However, the study revealed that only about 5 per cent of these papers vary in size. The reason for this general uniformity is two-fold. First, Rule 26 of *The Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States*, adopted in 1939, states: "All records, petitions, motions and briefs printed for the use of the court must be of such

form and size that they can be conveniently bound together, so as to make an ordinary octavo volume, having pages $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches and type matter $4\frac{1}{6}$ by $7\frac{1}{6}$ inches, except that records in patent cases may be printed in such size as is necessary to utilize copies of patent documents." Second, by Rule 75 (1) of *The Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States*, the "type, paper and dimensions of the printed matter in the circuit court of appeals shall conform to the Rules of the Supreme Court relating to records on appeal to that court."

It is noted, therefore, that this 5 per cent variation in size is caused by the patent records; the transcript of the records in certiorari denied cases, which variation is not provided for by the above rules; and unusual exhibits. The majority of these variables consist of the transcript of the records in certiorari denied cases, and because of their bulk, the records generally require separate binding regardless of the method of preservation. Besides, the exhibits are usually tall and can be bound like pamphlets at a reduced cost. Thus only a few variables require separate binding, and Columbia does not think this justifies the great expenditure of time and labor necessitated by the use of the Index System.

These findings and the answers received from the 14 libraries which do not deem it necessary to consider uniformity in size in binding their U. S. Supreme Court briefs supported our reasoning that the continuation of the complex indexing system was inadvisable.

It is propitious to consider the other methods of arranging these briefs and to evaluate their advantages and disadvantages. Then a conclusion may be reached as to the method which will best serve our purpose.

1. The Citation System

This method of arranging and binding the appeal papers is used by six of the libraries which answered the questionnaire. The procedure in preserving this material is relatively easy. When the briefs reach the library, they are usually arranged by docket number for the term of court. This is done so the briefs are accessible to the library patrons before the official series of the United States Reports appear. When the official series is published, the appeal papers are rearranged according to the citations of the cases in these reports. Then they are bound in volumes averaging from 3 to 3½ inches in thickness. There is some variation in this, as some libraries follow the policy of binding the appeal papers of each case in a separate volume. But the additional expense necessitated by the binding of the briefs of each case in a separate volume has made this an impossible procedure in some instances. Economy has dictated the measure of including as many briefs of cases within a volume as the binding rules permit. This latter scheme has been followed by most libraries regardless of the arrangement of the papers.

There are some notable advantages of the Citation System. Because this procedure follows the common method of citing a case by volume and page, the material becomes accessible with ease. Furthermore, the average cases require no indexing; therefore this system can be put into operation with reduced effort and conveniently locates the material for the user by a common method of identification with which all lawyers are familiar.

This investigation and the experience of other libraries have envisaged some formidable disadvantages of this procedure. Because many of the United States Supreme Court cases have two

or more citations for motions, decrees and opinions of the same case, a problem arises in the binding of the appeal papers of such cases under the Citation System. Under this method, these briefs and records on appeal are arranged in one of two ways. Either all of the papers of each case, having several citations, are filed under one citation, or they are included under their respective citations. By either arrangement, some method of indexing these papers becomes necessary. In the latter arrangement, the index is necessary to indicate the location of other appeal papers to the same case. In the former situation, the index is required to transfer this information from the other citations of the case to the citation under which the papers are filed. Let us concretely illustrate this problem by the use of an example, the case of *United States v. Oregon*. There are four citations to this case: 293 U. S. 524 is a court order; 294 U. S. 697 is a motion; 295 U. S. 1, is the opinion of the case; 295 U. S. 731 is a decree. If the motion and appeal papers are filed under their respective citations, then some method of consolidating the material is necessary, either by an index or cross-reference. If all of the briefs and records are filed under one of these four citations, e.g. 295 U. S. 1, an index is necessary to refer from the other citations to the one under which the material is filed. Cross-referencing can be done in one of two ways. One procedure is to list the cases by citations on convenient sheets of paper with cross-references to the other citations of the same cases. Or the cross-references can be noted on the margin of the opinions of the cases in the official reports. This latter system becomes unwieldy in a library which receives a number of copies of the official reports, for it necessitates entries in all of the copies of these decisions.

In a library where there are great demands for the use of the briefs, the Citation Method prevents the immediate binding of the appeal papers, because the bound volumes and advance sheets of the official reports are slow in making their appearance. To hold up the binding of the briefs until the official publications are released is frowned upon by some of the busier institutions. One librarian summarized this problem as follows: "As these briefs are used a great deal in our library, you can readily see the necessity of having them bound . . . at the earliest possible moment. If we delayed anywhere along the line, we would have a tremendous accumulation of unbound material, items of which would become misplaced and probably lost."

Another librarian has called attention to the fact that in most cases where briefs are bound by citation, tabs have been put on the inside of the briefs of each case, indicating the paginations of the cases. Some libraries which have used these tabs claim that they have broken off after a short time, making it difficult to locate the desired case.

To epitomize the findings, we have learned that the Citation System is a convenient method of preserving the United States Supreme Court appeal papers; however, the appearance of some cases under several citations has created a problem of indexing. Furthermore, this procedure prevents the immediate binding of the appeal papers, for the official reports are slow in appearing in print. The breaking off of the tabs of the briefs, in some of the libraries which have used them, has created another problem.

II. The Index System

At the beginning of this survey, some of the advantages and disadvantages of the Index System were indicated;

however, this method cannot be passed by without considering all of its attributes. Besides the uniformity of size argument, this procedure lends itself to a speedy binding of the briefs. As soon as the papers are received, they may be bound by uniform size regardless of their order of appearance; therefore it is not necessary to wait until the publication of the United States Reports. It has been noted, however, that the binding of the appeal papers by uniform size requires a time-consuming index, and the limited variation in the size of the material does not substantiate the necessity of the use of the system. Nor is this the only method which permits rapidity in the binding of the briefs. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that this benefit alone is insufficient to justify the continuation of the procedure at Columbia.

III. The System of Binding the Briefs Alphabetically, as by the Table of Cases in Each Bound Volume

This, too, is a simple and convenient method of binding the appeal papers and is followed by two of the libraries which answered the questionnaire. The binding of the briefs by this procedure necessitates the use of the Table of Cases reported in each volume of the official United States Reports. These Tables are arranged alphabetically by the names of the plaintiffs and defendants and precede the Opinions in each volume of the United States Reports. The appeal papers are bound alphabetically, according to the listing in each Table of Cases Reported. Each hinge of the bound briefs indicated the volume number and the plaintiffs' names for the inclusive briefs. Economy of lettering has dictated a policy of abbreviating the names on the hinges of the briefs; therefore, the entry, Mooney-Morgan, may read Moo-Mor.

Again we are confronted by a system which requires cross-referencing. The variation of names on the briefs and the substitution of parties require an index from the various titles under which a case is known to the one under which it is filed. In the Decisions Per Curiam of the United States Reports are found the records of the parties which are substituted for each other in litigations. An example of this type of variation is the case of *Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Corbett*, (1938) 305 U. S. 574. This decision per curiam indicates that Andrew J. Gallagher was substituted for John C. Corbett. However, the Table of Cases Reported for volume 305 of the United States Reports lists the case as *Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Gallagher*. By listing the briefs according to the Table of Cases Reported of each volume of the reports this variation cannot be detected; therefore some means of cross-referencing the cases is necessary to consolidate the material and list the cases under consistent titles.

There are two suggested methods of cross-referencing the titles of the cases. The simplest procedure is to indicate the change in the title of a case in the Table of Cases Reported of each volume in which the case appears. However, to obtain all of the decisions of each case in which parties to the litigation have been substituted, it is necessary to Shepardize the decision. Furthermore, this system becomes cumbersome in a library which has a number of copies of the reports in which the entries must be made. To be effective, the entry must be indicated in each copy. The other method of organizing this material by title is to list the variations in titles by an index or cross-reference on sheets of paper. Either method entails the expenditure of additional library time.

Besides cross-referencing the material by titles it is necessary to bring together all of the motions, opinions and decrees of each case. These papers may be cited in different volumes; therefore an index is essential to bring all of the material together for the use of the library patrons. It is necessary only to recall the case of *United States v. Oregon*, which was discussed under the Citation System, to realize that under this procedure an index is also needed. That case appeared in three volumes, 293 U. S. 524, 294 U. S. 697, 295 U. S. 1 and 295 U. S. 701. The Table of Cases Reported of each volume does not refer to the material listed in the other volumes; therefore, to consolidate all of the papers of the case, an index is required.

This system is complicated further by the fact that the Table of Cases Reported of the United States Reports lists the cases jointly by the names of the plaintiffs and the defendants. Therefore each case appears in two places: plaintiff's name and defendant's name. In compiling the list of cases for the binding of the briefs, this complete entry under both parties comes to the forefront, for the arrangement for binding must be restricted to the plaintiffs' names. This complication adds to the inconvenience in the use of these tables.

Another disadvantage of this procedure is the delay in the binding of the appeal papers until the official series are published. As under the Citation System, this delay is necessary, for the official United States Reports are essential to arrange the material. Because of the slow manner in which the United States Reports appear, the binding of the briefs must be delayed until these reports are published. In a library where these briefs are used a great deal, this delay may result in

losing or misplacing some of the appeal papers.

In view of these manifest difficulties, it was concluded that the reorganization of the system at Columbia, to fit this pattern of binding, was inadvisable.

IV. The Docket Number System

This is the most popular system of arranging the appeal papers of the United States Supreme Court. Seven institutions have found it a simple, convenient and satisfactory method of preserving their briefs. These libraries indicated that the arrangement of the material by docket number is systematic and entails the minimum expenditure of staff time. The appeal papers are filed numerically by the docket numbers of each term of the Court and bring together all of the motions and briefs in each case. Herein lies the paramount characteristic of this system which, for our purposes, makes it better and more efficient than the other routines of preserving these papers.

This positive characteristic of the Docket Number System can be exemplified best by its application to the case of *U. S. v. Oregon*, which was used for similar illustrative purposes under the Citation and Alphabet Methods. In view of the fact that this case is included in three volumes and several citations, it is necessary to index its appeal papers in order to coordinate the material under the latter systems. However, under the Docket Number System, these motions and briefs are filed conveniently by its number, Docket Number 13, original, of the October term, 1934. Therefore all of the papers in this case, which appear in various volumes of the reports, are united under the single docket number and no index or cross-reference is necessary. Hence this procedure eliminates one of the time-consuming fea-

tures of the other methods of assembling the appeal papers.

To obtain a brief by this method, one need only refer by the citation of the case to the official or unofficial series: United States Supreme Court Reports, official reports; United States Supreme Court Reports, Lawyers' edition; Supreme Court Reporter. From the case in any of these series, one can obtain its docket number and the term of the court. The docket numbers of current cases can be obtained from the advance sheets of these reports or the Commerce Clearing House *United States Supreme Court Service Docket Volume*. These recent sources indicate the docket numbers of current cases, as the reports list the docket numbers of the other cases. Therefore the finding of the docket number of a case requires no more time or effort than is necessary to obtain the call number of a book from the card catalog.

The Commerce Clearing House *United States Supreme Court Service Docket Volume*, which lists and digests these cases by docket number, can serve as a master list of the original and appellate papers. Through this list one can determine if all of the briefs of the term of the Court have been received by the library. This Docket Service also has a list of cases by plaintiffs' names. Hence the permanent preservation of the Docket Volume for each term of the Court is advisable, for it can serve as a supplemental index arranged by the names of the cases as well as the docket numbers.

This procedure offers the library patrons the best of service without necessitating the additional assignment of staff time and labor to the preparation of a convenient, if not absolutely necessary, index. However, libraries which receive these appeal papers, but do not subscribe to the Commerce Clearing House Service, are not thereby

handicapped in the use of the Docket Number System. These additional suggestions are merely an embellishment of a well-functioning system and are not essential components of its organization.

In justification to the other systems, this procedure cannot be endorsed without considering its weak characteristics, comparing and contrasting the varied services and then determining if this method best serves the needs of our institution.

The arrangement of the material by docket number automatically brings together all of the briefs in one case, except those which are carried over to another term. At the first glance this may appear to be a significant weakness, but the few cases which fall within this classification can be co-ordinated with ease and without appreciably increasing the time required to put this system into operation.

The two possible methods of eliminating this difficulty may be illustrated by analyzing a case which has two docket numbers for different terms of the Court. Such a case is *U. S. v. Grau*, (1931) 286 U. S. 539, (1932) 287 U. S. 124. The first citation, which is for the papers of the certiorari granted by the Supreme Court, appears in the October Term 1931, and the docket number is 888. The second citation, which is for the opinion of the Court, falls within the October Term 1932, and the docket number is 43. The initial papers of the latter citation have the former docket number scratched out, but it remains visible to the eye. This conveniently refers the user of the latter briefs to the original docket number of the papers. Therefore, to get the earlier briefs of the case, one refers back to the October Term 1931, Docket Number 888. One may enter this cross-reference on a 3" x 5" slip and insert it or paste it on the cover of the ini-

tial papers of the earlier briefs. This slip may read as follows: Oct. Term 1931, Docket No. 888, see also Oct. Term 1932, Docket No. 43. This notation will refer the user from the earlier papers to the later briefs of the case. The scratched number will refer back to the earlier papers. Thus the library can conveniently provide for the small number of variations which arise under this arrangement with the expenditure of only a few extra minutes of staff time.

The other method of obviating this difficulty is accessible to those libraries which receive the Commerce Clearing House *United States Supreme Court Service Docket Volume*. The variations can be listed under the two docket numbers. October Term 1931, Docket Number 888, can refer to the October Term 1932, Docket Number 43, and vice versa. These few notations can be made while the appeal papers are being assembled for binding. The scratched entries of the earlier docket numbers, which appear on the face of the initial papers of the subsequent term papers, give a complete listing of the docket numbers of the briefs for each case; therefore, while there is a slight variation under the Docket Number System, it does not necessitate the Shepardizing of the cases as is required under the other methods.

For the purposes of binding, under the Docket Number System, the cases of the United States Supreme Court are divided into three groups. The first division contains original cases which do not have docket numbers. These matters are brought before the tribunal as a court of original jurisdiction and are not instituted with the filing of a complaint but with motion for leave to file a complaint. Until that motion is granted, the case is not on the Court's docket. Often, in these cases, the Court disposes of them with-

out assigning docket numbers. The average total of the decisions so disposed of is about 15 cases in each volume of the United States Reports; therefore the procedure generally followed under this system is to arrange these few unnumbered papers alphabetically by the names of the parties to the suits and shelve them at the beginning of each term's material.

The second division of the briefs consists of the original cases which have been assigned numbers on the docket. The comparatively few cases which come within this group are arranged numerically by the original docket numbers and follow the first group on the shelves. The third division, which comprises the majority of the cases, contains the appeal papers arranged in the order of the regular docket numbers for each term of the Court. Therefore this tripartite organization of the cases conveniently adapts itself to a logical arrangement of the appeal papers under the Docket Number System.

In summarizing the Docket Number System, it is sufficient to state that this procedure reduces the demands made on the staff time, requires no Shepardizing of the cases, generally brings together all of the papers of a case under the docket number and is arranged in sequence. Its two methods of indexing, and thus coordinating, the few variable cases with more than one docket number require only a few additional minutes of labor and make fewer demands on the library personnel than the other systems.

Conclusion

If the appeal papers are arranged alphabetically or by citation, either the various motions and appeals are separated or some extra work is required to bring them together. Cross-references or indices are necessary in either case. In the Citation System, there must be

a cross-reference from the citations of all of the motions and appeals of the case to the place where the briefs are filed, e.g., *United States v. Oregon*, (1934) 293 U. S. 524, 294 U. S. 697, 295 U. S. 1, 295 U. S. 701. If the papers are filed under their respective citations, some method of consolidating the material is necessary, either by an index or cross-reference. If all of the briefs and records are filed under one of these four citations, an index is essential to refer from the other citations to the one under which the papers are filed. In view of our original purpose, which was to eliminate the indexing process, if possible, the adoption of this method would not conform to these intentions. The necessary time which would have to be allotted to indexing, under the Citation System, would defeat the purpose of this study and would offer few advantages over our former method of preserving these papers.

In the Alphabetical System, there should be cross-references from the various titles by which a case is known to the parties under which it is listed. By listing the briefs according to the Table of Cases Reported of each volume of the United States Reports, the variations of the titles of each case cannot be detected. But indexing the appeal papers under an extensive system, such as this, entails more time than a change in system justifies.

On the other hand, the Docket Number System arranges the briefs in each case under one number of the docket and requires no extensive cross-referencing. Only in a comparatively few instances, when a case has two docket numbers, is cross-referencing necessary. Even then, the entry of this information under each docket number can be made, in a few additional minutes, on 3" x 5" slips and pasted on the initial briefs or the information may be added to the *Docket Volume* of the

Commerce Clearing House *United States Supreme Court Service*. The experiences of other libraries which have used it indicate that this system reduces the amount of staff time required to prepare this material for preservation to approximately two weeks work per term for one member. Nor does this reduction in work adversely affect the library service. In fact, its simple, effective approach and minimum demands on staff time and labor are a boon to library efficiency. Where the time of one staff member was almost consumed by the Index System, the introduction of the Docket Number System at Columbia meant the release of needed man power for other work.

It is not our attempt dogmatically to lay down a fixed and general rule for the preservation of appeal papers. We are cognizant of the multifarious ramifications and varied problems which go with the binding of these papers in each library. This survey is not an attempt to persuade the 20 other libraries, which receive the United States Supreme Court appeal papers, to modify or continue their methods of arranging these briefs. The exigencies of each library, the demands of the patrons, the method in which the briefs arrive at each institution (which apparently is variable), or the requirements of the administrative organization may be sufficiently convincing to each librarian to compel him to organize his material differently and follow another policy.

Our reasons for the preparation of this paper are two-fold. First, it may be of some aid to the committees of the American Association of Law Libraries which are studying the various methods of reproducing these appeal papers, in determining a convenient method of organizing the material. Second, the conclusions we reached may be applicable to the briefs and records on appeal of some state courts. For these

reasons we felt that the results of our investigation might be helpful to other institutions.

The Appeal Papers of the State Courts

It is difficult to lay down a general rule for the arrangement of the appeal papers of the state courts. Each state is confronted with different problems in the organization and arrangement of the briefs and records on appeal. In some jurisdictions, the briefs, due to the foresight of the judiciary, are of uniform size and can be conveniently bound. In other states, the briefs may take various sizes, shapes and forms. These papers are the bogey-men of librarians; having assumed frightening proportions in some libraries, they became the nightmares of these institutions.

Now, it is not intended to expand this study into a detailed survey of the organization of the appeal papers of each state in the Union. We have neither the time nor the materials available for such a study. However, certain basic similarities between the state briefs and the United States Supreme Court appeal papers can be indicated. And from these comparisons a few simple conclusions may be drawn, which, it is hoped, will be of some aid to our colleagues.

When the supreme court of a state has seen clearly the need for uniformity in size of the appeal papers and has provided for this by a specific rule, i.e., Ohio, the solution to the problem is relatively simple. One need only study the organization of the material, the arrangement of the cases in the reports and the presence or absence of the docket numbers in the reported cases to determine the method of arrangement which best suits the library.

When the briefs are of uniform size and there is but one citation to a case,

the policy of some libraries has been to bind the briefs by citation. The arrangement of the briefs by citation is preferred, under these circumstances, to the Docket Number System, for the latter method requires an additional step of obtaining the docket number from another source (e.g., the state reports) before the papers can be located. It should be noted, however, that this rule is applicable only to cases which have but one citation.

If a case has more than one citation and the papers are of uniform size, the Docket Number System is preferred by some libraries. This eliminates the need of an index for cases appearing under several citations of a term as was seen previously in this survey of the appeal papers of the United States Supreme Court.

If there are several citations to a case and a docket number is not indicated in the reports, as in the New York Court of Appeals Reports, a simplified system of indexing the papers may be necessary. Perhaps the method formerly used at Columbia may be helpful. Or some other or modified index may be more desirable. A satisfactory yet simple procedure of indexing the papers, which is followed by some libraries, is to assign a number to each brief (or a number to each volume of briefs) and bind them in sequence. The assigned numbers are entered then on the margin of the case in the reports. Thus a patron of the library can obtain the papers of a case by referring to its number in the report. The marginal entry at the citation of the case refers to the number of the brief. When cases are apt to appear under two or more citations, it is desirable to Shepardize the case and obtain all of the citations of the case. Then enter the brief numbers of all the citations at each place in the reports.

When the briefs are of various sizes,

the problem of binding them together regardless of their size becomes of major importance. If briefs and records on appeal of various sizes are bound together in one volume, there is likely to be a rapid deterioration of the pages of the taller units. To avoid this, the briefs of uniform size can be bound together and indexed according to the former Columbia procedure or the above simplified method. Some institutions have overcome this problem by stubbing the smaller briefs. However, this is an expensive procedure which the strained budgets of the average libraries will not allow.

There is a need for research studies on law library administration with the view of reducing the staff time expended on certain essential services. It is hoped that this survey will be of some assistance in the furtherance of a policy of increased library efficiency. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Pollack, I know there will be some who would like to ask questions. With your permission, we will turn this into a "Question and Answer" session.

MR. POLLACK: You can ask the questions and I will try to answer them.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Pollack, do you know of any state that has had success in having these briefs printed on lighter weight paper so that they will not take up as much space? In New York State Mr. Rosbrook, of Rochester, is starting some agitation to have the appellate briefs printed on a light weight durable paper. According to his figures, by so doing the size of those volumes are going to be reduced tremendously. Has any state been successful in campaigning in that field?

MR. POLLACK: I do not know of any, but it certainly would eliminate the difficulty of space in a library, for that is one of the problems when you have

your stacks beginning to bulge because of the size and tremendous number of briefs that come in annually.

PRESIDENT MORSE: What do you pay for binding?

MR. PRICE: We pay \$1.65 per volume for a volume 3 inches thick. We have recently changed over to a considerably better binding at \$1.75.

Incidentally, I might add that librarians who are getting that sort of material bound would do well to make sure that the binder is familiar with that type of work. Some very fine binders are not accustomed to handling records or briefs and consequently do not do as good a job as the ones who do a great deal of binding of that kind of material.

MR. JAMES C. BAXTER (Librarian, Philadelphia Bar Association): Mr. Pollack, in your Index System, if you have a call for a particular case, is it necessary to go to your index file to locate that particular case?

MR. POLLACK: What we do now is use the Commerce Clearing House Service, the Docket Volume. If the particular patron of the library has the docket number,¹ it is not necessary. We have the docket number and have the date, so we go to the stacks immediately.

MR. BAXTER: We have a much simpler system. We bind them in the same way they are reported in the U. S. Supreme Court Reports. It is not necessary to have an index because they index themselves. We have, I think, about 5,700 volumes of the Transcripts of Record dating back to 1837. Judge Baldwin gave us those earlier transcripts and his were bound in that order. We can get any book or transcript asked for in two minutes without going

to any other index. We find it much simpler.

As to uniformity, you cannot always have that; for instance, volumes of corporation cases are of varying thicknesses. We have not found any system of absolute uniformity.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I would like to ask Mr. Pollack about the papers that appear in the petitions and various motions. Where do you put them? Sometimes the citations are to the petition for the writ and, of course, the usual citation is to the opinion. Do you collect all of the papers on a certain case at the opinion citation?

MR. POLLACK: That is generally our policy. We collect them at one particular place which is normally the opinion citation. The Oregon case which I cited in my paper shows how the problem will arise where you have four particular citations: one to a decree, another to the opinion, and then two other citations of the particular case.

If you use the Citation System you would have to have some cross-reference system even to the point which was just indicated. If you use the Docket Number System all four will have the particular citations of one docket number. Therefore, we just place all four of the materials under this one particular number which is the docket number—say, 608, rather than under the citations which would be 4.

PRESIDENT MORSE: In what sequence do you bind them? Suppose you collect them all together, do you put the petition first and go right along in order?

MR. POLLACK: Yes.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Where do you put the record?

MR. POLLACK: Usually the record is of such size that it has to be bound by itself.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do you have any order of sequence as regards the

¹Docket numbers may also be obtained from the UNITED STATES LAW WEEK, published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C.

briefs or do you just get all the papers and put them together?

MR. POLLACK: Ordinarily we try to place the preliminary papers first—such as the various petitions and the motions, as the citations would come through as the case progresses. Then, if you have a decree, which would come after an opinion, your decree would be on the tail end of the particular docket number volume. It is all arbitrary. You can use any system you want as far as assembling and organizing materials under the particular docket number or under the citation.

MR. CHRISTIAN N. DUE (Law Librarian, Connecticut State Library, Hartford): In the Connecticut State Library we found that the Docket Number System worked very satisfactorily. The other day when I was over to the Supreme Court of the United States I found that they filed theirs by docket, too, and they seemed to like that scheme very well.

MR. HILL: Of course, they have some advantage in that; they have the motions there and get them immediately. Sometimes we have to wait for motions. Often they are lost and we may have to wait quite a period of time. I know that by the way they are distributed.

What I wish to call attention to is that there is a report of the American Bar Association on Legal Publications which I think should be read in connection with this particular discussion. It is printed in the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS (Vol. 65).

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: I just noticed the technical name of this paper on the program: "Arranging, Indexing, and Binding of United States Supreme Court Appeal Papers." There has been also a good deal of talk this afternoon about preserving records and briefs in state courts.

MR. POLLACK: The discussion has

not been definitely restricted to the U. S. Supreme Court, though that is the major issue.

MR. JOHNSTON: The rule would be the same in either case?

MR. POLLACK: It depends upon the particular jurisdiction.

MR. JOHNSTON: Is there any point in the word you use here, "appeal" papers? Doesn't the U. S. Supreme Court have some original cases of which you would get copies? For instance, a scrap between any two states is not an appeal scrap at all. Am I correct?

MR. POLLACK: You are perfectly right. That is one of the questions that the particular phrase "appeal papers" has brought to attention. Professor Hicks has preferred to use the phrase "appeal papers." Because of the fact that he uses it, and the U. S. Supreme Court Library uses it, I thought that it would not be presumptuous on my part to simply follow their precedent and use the phrase "appeal papers" even though it is not an entirely correct phrase. I grant that it is a misnomer, but it is one that we use because it is a common phrase. We prefer it—at least, I prefer it—to saying "briefs" because they really are not briefs, for many times you have your appellate papers coming in which in a technical sense would not come within the same phrase.

MR. JOHNSTON: They are only exhibits. Is that right?

MR. POLLACK: Yes, sir.

MR. PRICE: Referring to Mr. Baxter's Citation System, it seems to me that when we contemplate adopting a method the citation method is so obviously the one to be adopted it isn't worth while making any study about it. It is perfectly obvious that the thing to do is to go to the shelf and pick off 219 U. S. 37 the same way you would pick off a report. I happened to be a mathematician originally. So

many things in mathematics that seem perfectly obvious and common sense upon an analysis might turn out otherwise.

I asked Mr. Pollack to make his report. This was merely to give an idea of comparative systems to those who were going to have these problems in the future and not for those who are likely to have a job of adopting a system rather than making one of their own. It is an excellent job of analysis of the various kinds of systems used.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: May I ask a question which perhaps is not right to the point? What demand is there for these briefs and records as compared with the demand for the final decision itself, as in the bound report? Is there any way to estimate how many people, after they have read the decision, want to get the entire record?

MR. POLLACK: That all depends on the particular library. I think you will find that the library of the Association of the Bar in New York City will use their briefs more than we use the briefs at Columbia University, which is primarily a research library. The practitioners who use the library at the Bar Association certainly refer to the briefs more than a student or a member of the faculty.

MR. JOHNSTON: Would you make any estimate of how much more—once in four, once in ten times?

MR. POLLACK: Perhaps Mr. Poole or Mr. Hill, or Mr. Andrews could give you a better estimate than I could. They certainly do use the briefs and they use them extensively.

MR. JOSEPH L. ANDREWS (Association of the Bar of the City of New York): We receive the records and briefs, I think, from about 20 jurisdictions. That is the approximate figure. I should say we have 350 bound volumes of cases on appeal used daily. That is an indication of the use.

MR. JOHNSTON: I would guess from what you have just stated that you have as many demands for these bound briefs as there would be for the bound volumes of the opinions. Am I wrong? Do you have 350 volumes asked for in any one day?

MR. ANDREWS: Oh, yes, we do. To give you the comparative figures: approximately 500 volumes of reports and 350 volumes of cases on appeal are used daily.

MR. JOHNSTON: That is a good bit more use than we have, and of course we do not have the briefs.

MR. LINDQUIST: I think I can answer Mr. Johnston's question because our library is very similar to his. During the year just ended we lent out 11,000 volumes of records and briefs. As to the state reports and U. S. reports that went out during that time, I do not think you could actually compare them with the number of volumes of briefs because of the fact that a good many lawyers own sets of their own state reports or U. S. reports so they would not have to borrow those books, but they would want pages from the records and briefs. I think 11,000 volumes used outside of the library each year is a very good usage of that type of material.

MR. POLLACK: I might also add that even in connection with particular courses in law schools you will find that the appeal papers are being used. Professor Gellhorn of our faculty, who teaches Legislation, has referred to the appeal papers quite often and he uses them as a source of information for his students. Therefore, again you will find that the briefs are useful not only to the practitioner but also to the law student.

MR. HILL: You are pointing out that the use is increasing very rapidly?

MR. POLLACK: Yes, sir.

Mr. HILL: That is true in all the different types of libraries.

Mr. POLDERVAART: I find that the call for these appeal papers comes from practitioners who find cases which are pretty much in point. In other words, they find a case which exactly favors their side and they will want to examine that record in order to find the arguments which the counsel used to support that argument which they want to advance in their case. In the same way, if it is against them they like to get that particular case which is exactly in point to see if by reading those arguments they can find something to distinguish it. I think the use of these appeal papers would be somewhat less than it would be on the reports themselves for the reason that it is after finding the case in point in the reports that the person is interested in the appeal papers so as to get the arguments.

Mr. HERBERT JACOB ALLAN (Brook-

lyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.): I would like to suggest one additional use which attorneys make of these which completely distinguishes the appeal papers from the use of court reports; that is in preparation of their pleadings. Only from the actual record can they find the exact plea. I think very frequently that is an almost indispensable use where it is a difficult or not usual case.

Mr. POLLACK: That is one of the strongest arguments for the use of these records and briefs, especially for the young attorney who is just starting in practice. He will refer to the records for his guidance in the procedural aspects.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you very much for your paper, Mr. Pollack. I know we will look forward to the printed report of it in the JOURNAL.

This concludes the program for the afternoon. The meeting is adjourned.

[Adjournment at four-twenty o'clock.]

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION—June 28, 1941

The meeting was called to order at ten-thirty o'clock by Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian of Indiana University, who presided over the Panel Discussion on Bookbinding Problems.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

Mr. Poldervaart has distributed cards for you to fill in your names and addresses if you want information about library binding. Mr. Barr has also arranged for one or perhaps two samples of leather preservatives to be sent to anyone who fills in the cards.

We are devoting the meeting to a panel discussion on bookbinding problems. Our first speaker, Mr. Pelham Barr, is a consulting economist by profession. He organized the Library Binding Institute in 1935 and has been

its Executive Director since that time. Ten years ago he was economist in charge of research and wrote the report on "The Economic Survey of the Book Industry." This led a few years later to work as Assistant Director for the NRA Code Authority for the book manufacturers, and that in turn led to his present position. His latest activity is editing *Book Life*. This concerns binding and is of interest to librarians. Many of you are familiar with his page in each issue of the *Library Journal*. Some of us have received valuable advice from Mr. Barr, others have noticed the improved binding since the Library Binding Institute began to function, and still others have had the benefit of better binding without noticing it.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Mr. Barr, who will speak on "The Conservation of Law Libraries."

THE CONSERVATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

PELHAM BARR

Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute

In the confusion of the headlines today, there is one thing which seems to me to stand out very clearly. That is that in a good part of the world the need for law libraries and law librarians is decreasing—has almost vanished altogether. And it is significant that those lands which have least need for law libraries are the unhappiest lands. Where it is possible for one man to say, "I am the law," there isn't much place for law librarians—they would be rather superfluous.

I make this point not in the spirit of pessimism which is so fashionable today but because it really goes to the very heart of the whole subject of conservation in law libraries. After all, law libraries are different from all others in a very essential way—with respect to preservation and conservation of their resources. Of course, all libraries, if they are to remain libraries, must preserve their collections. They preserve the wisdom (or lack of it) of the past so that it may be used—or at least referred to—now and in the future. If the public libraries in this country were destroyed, or the college libraries or special libraries or the great private collections of old and rare books, the loss to humanity would be inconceivably great. And yet writers could go on writing and scientists could go on with much of their task if the works of literature and most of the works on science were lost. That is, these fields do not inherently depend on

the past, but the law does. In its very nature, the law, as an institution of democracy, is based on precedent and is therefore dependent on the records of the past.

Therefore, in the case of law libraries, the need for preservation isn't merely a matter of degree—it isn't simply that conservation is more important in law libraries than in others. From its very nature, the law library must preserve its collection in an entirely different spirit from that in any other kind of library. The law library is, of course, a service agency, but in a democracy its functions as a repository and a preserver are just as essential. In the totalitarian states, where the law is the whim of the dictators and justice is dispensed by men in colored shirts who create their precedents on the spur of the moment, law libraries become museums. Such libraries preserve law books as quaint antiques, not as the record of the living spirit of the people.

I am sure that all law librarians recognize this more vividly than can any layman like myself. And once this fundamental truth about law libraries is recognized, wouldn't it be logical to expect that all law librarians would long ago have realized the fundamental importance of conservation—that they would have solved all the problems of conservation and that law libraries would now be models of perfection in conservation? But do you feel that I would be accurate in saying that all these things are so?

I am afraid that we all know the answer. We needn't dwell on it or search for the reasons. We may spend our time more profitably in studying the nature of conservation in law libraries and the way in which the work of conservation may be carried on as effectively and as economically as possible. That is entirely different from

merely binding up volumes of law journals and digests and briefs. This difference is the same kind as that between, on the one hand, looking up a few citations for purposes of illustration and, on the other hand, thoroughly preparing a complex case and carrying it through the courts. The difference is in completeness and planning.

We have all seen libraries in which the conservation was never planned—not even routine binding was properly supervised: Old and dilapidated volumes; leather disintegration; labels peeled off; recently rebound volumes falling apart; issues of journals missing; pages on important cases torn to the point of incomprehensibility; current material scattered. In many law offices, the library is more a form of advertising to impress clients, and in such cases conservation is given no consideration. Unfortunately, in some cities, the standards of such law offices have tended to become the standards of some law libraries.

To get first to the fundamentals of conservation, against what must law collections be protected? Reading, the use of library material, is necessarily accompanied by wear and tear. And there is not only the wear and tear of handling, but also the deterioration of time and of the elements. Library resources may be used up even when they are not being utilized.

Another form of wastage of library resources is the total loss of material, especially issues of periodicals and pages of books. Obviously the value and usefulness of books, periodicals and pamphlets are impaired through such loss.

Another factor which is very important in the utilization of library resources is the form in which they are—that is, their usability. In considering the law library in its service agency aspect rather than as a repository, the

emphasis must be on utilization—on the conservation for use rather than the preservation for record. Obviously utilization is handicapped by difficulty in using. Clearly a periodical which may be frequently used should not be stored in bundles which are all but inaccessible. Certainly a volume which is hard to open and to keep open is not in the proper form for utilization.

Utilization therefore depends on these fundamentals of conservation: Protection from wear and tear; preservation from deterioration; protection from loss, and maintenance in usable form. These fundamentals of conservation, when they require treatment of library material, are precisely the tasks of what is known as library binding. Library binding is more than the two most frequent tasks of binding periodicals and rebinding books. Any task involving the conservation processing of printed materials is included in the all-round services of competent library binders.

The range of conservation tasks performed by library binderies includes: The rebinding of worn books; the pre-binding or reinforcing of new books to minimize wear; the binding of magazines, newspapers and pamphlets; the mounting and preservation of maps, photographs, autographs and legal documents of all kinds; the construction of all sorts of folders, binders and containers for printed material; the making of bound volumes from loose papers of all sorts; the restoration and repair of old, rare and valuable material. That is, the competent library binder is an expert craftsman as well as a consultant in the conservation of library resources. He is a practical protector of library resources and aids the custodian and director of utilization who is called the librarian.

Perhaps at this point I should remind you that I am neither a binder nor a

librarian. And I emphatically deny that I even took one course in law. I am a 100 per cent layman, and therefore I can qualify as an expert. As a matter of fact, I am speaking from eight years of experience in listening to the problems of conservation, both from the library and from the bindery sides—listening and studying and trying to find solutions. These problems are not merely technical—they are also economic, as, of course, are all problems of buying and selling. From the observation and analysis of hundreds of actual cases, I should like to develop a few principles—principles which suggest what works and what does not work. What I say may sound like a lot of obvious generalizations—platitudes. Most of the principles I shall outline sound like the logical things to do. And yet, like most platitudes, they are ignored and taken for granted—to the point that they sometimes seem like startling and revolutionary innovations. There are many libraries of all kinds which do not yet follow these principles or any principles.

There are several reasons for this. One is that librarians, like all overworked people, are often so busy doing things that they have no time to stop and find out why they are doing them. Another reason is that, very frequently, the supervision of conservation is not considered an essential part of library administration, but rather a not very pleasant chore. Even where the supervision of binding has been made a workable routine, it is too often looked upon as a necessary evil—a succession of boring tasks—rather than as the conservation of resources. There has, of course, been a great deal of progress in the last few years, but there are still too many libraries in which the problems of conservation are handled in a very primitive way.

But if the librarian considers the re-

pair and preservation of material as true conservation, the work becomes an essential of library administration—and a vital one. Not only are the library's resources conserved, but it is done at the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of cost. That means that conservation work should be completely integrated into the whole administration of the library. To get the best results, there should be more than competent day-by-day supervision and efficient procedures—there must be a definite conservation policy and plan, just as there should be a definite plan of building the collection to serve the specific needs of the library's users.

The following are some of the steps which a law library might take in developing such a policy and putting such a plan into action:

1. A general survey of the library's resources—not a detailed inventory, but a special classification for conservation purposes. Individual consideration would be given to important material; the material of no particular significance would be grouped into broad categories. All the material would be classified with respect to the importance of its need for conservation and the factors by which preservation is affected: The physical nature of the material; the contents, and the manner and extent of use.

2. Classification and checking of the material with respect to the way it is being currently handled for conservation. Four general groups may usually be found in such a classification of material: First, that which needs no particular treatment; second, that which is receiving some treatment, adequate or inadequate; third, that which has been neglected and which demands immediate treatment if it is to be saved, and, fourth, that which calls for attention at some later date, but not too far in the future.

3. Working out revised methods for those cases in which current practice is not adequate or not adapted to the material. For example, it may be found that patent literature is being left unbound when it is really important that it be bound. Or a file of a certain periodical may be found in a so-called temporary binding when its importance to library users requires permanent binding. So-called "fugitive" material needs particular study; just because it is fugitive it may be easily lost and impossible to replace. Even material which falls into the no-treatment classification may be found to be mistreated—perhaps stored in such a way as to suffer rapid deterioration, piled in bundles, crowded or subjected to extremes of light, heat, humidity or other adverse atmospheric conditions. This may involve the rearranging of shelves and other space to give the material a chance.

4. Deriving the basic plan from these studies. This would include definite provision for the best treatment of every type of material and decisions as to the proper time for treatment (whether one-time or recurring). It would provide not only for binding currently used material but also for reconditioning and preserving rarely used material.

5. Devising the time program or schedule of conservation work for the year and for each part of the year. This would also serve as the basis for budgeting time and funds. It might be found necessary to provide definitely for a number of years ahead in gradually catching up with the backlog of material neglected or improperly treated in the past.

6. Outlining sequences of work and detailing all required procedures. This would include assignment of the duties of the conservation staff, and recording the necessary instructions.

Provision would be made for watching and automatically checking important material and for tightening up the system by which assistants discover and withdraw material needing attention. In the case of every important item, an individual program would be determined upon as soon as it arrives at the library, as part of the accessioning processes. This would mean, for example, that an old leather-bound book would go to the conservation librarian at once for preservative treatment or restoration; and with the aid of some reminder file it would be periodically examined. It would mean, also, that a valuable and much-used reference work would be examined and proper reinforcing work done on it before it is shelved.

In such planning, most law librarians have important advantages over other librarians. After all, the law librarian does not have to worry about the latest book with a title which begins with the word "death" nor about whether all the books in the Bobbsey Twins series have become too dirty and sticky from lollipops. The law librarian is in a position to have a stable collection, not subject to the waves of popular taste. The law librarian knows what the library has and, to a large extent, what it will have—what its readers will need and want. This is true in spite of the new types of material which have been coming out with the latest phase of that strange thing flatteringly called "administrative law." If the symbolic figure of Justice is properly represented as being blindfolded, it seems to this layman that administrative law is what happens when the bandage slips a little from one eye—and covers the nose. But perhaps I'd better stick to the subject of conservation planning.

In any case, the law librarian should be better able to plan conservation, just as the law library collection can

be more easily planned. There need not be anything haphazard in the policies or procedures of conservation in a law library. It should, for instance, be easier to budget binding. Of course, if conservation is properly planned, it is essential to budget, and if the planning is to be effective the budget must be big enough. An adequate conservation budget must provide not only for the binding which comes along regularly, but also for backlog binding and restoration, for periodic examination, and for protective treatment when necessary.

Such planning of conservation need not be abstruse—the whole process is really simple horse sense. Of course there will be problems and difficulties. Some very important and very practical questions will arise. How shall the binding and other work be done? How can we get good work? Who is to do it?

At this point it is necessary for me to say a few words about the work being done to help librarians answer these questions—work being done cooperatively by the library profession and the library binding industry. The library binderies have what I believe to be a different kind of trade association. I have spent—well, a lot of years, as a consultant to businesses, to financial institutions and to trade associations. During those years, I came to see more and more clearly that business would have to revise its concepts of its relationships with its customers, and that the consumers would have to develop a different understanding of business. Perhaps some day we shall discover that the basic principle of a sound economy is that all transactions within it shall benefit both sides. If this is true, then what is good for the consumers is, in the long run, good for the producers; and the reverse is equally true. Therefore, it seems to me,

producers and consumers should be able to work together to achieve their common aims, by developing principles to protect themselves and to guide them in their daily relations. In 1935, the opportunity came to put these ideas into practice in the library binding industry.

Before L.B.I. was formed, there was for many years a Bookbinding Committee of A.L.A. It began to develop quality standards, but it could not get very far in promoting them, improving them through research or enforcing them. In 1934 a Joint Committee was formed of representatives of the American Library Association Bookbinding Committee and representative binders. Shortly thereafter the Library Binding Institute was organized, and then it actually became possible for a real cooperative program to be carried out. The Joint Committee consists of three representatives appointed by A.L.A. and three elected by L.B.I. This Joint Committee studies and decides on all questions concerning the relations of libraries and binderies. In actual practice, no decision is made unless it is approved by a majority of A.L.A. representatives on the committee. These A.L.A. representatives have the veto power. No action involving relations of binderies to libraries is taken by L.B.I. without the approval of the Joint Committee. In effect, therefore, the library binding industry has put itself into the hands of representatives of its customers.

This cooperative program has had far-reaching effects on binding service within a few years. First, Minimum Specifications for Class "A" Library Binding were developed, and these are being increasingly used. The Joint Committee helps libraries on all kinds of questions relating to conservation. It has a free examination service through which any librarian may re-

ceive an expert report on whether a binding is or is not up to Class "A" standards. Through the research associate of L.B.I., materials are tested and technical problems investigated. And in answer to the question, How can a librarian be sure a bindery can do Class "A" work?, the Joint Committee has developed its Certification Plan.

Under this Plan, a bindery signs a Pledge of Fair Dealing, as a member of L.B.I., submits samples of work and information on questions relating to its responsibility. If investigation proves that everything is satisfactory, the bindery is certified. The certification is entirely in the power of the A.L.A. representatives on the Joint Committee. A certified bindery pledges itself to maintain certain wage and hour conditions, not to employ child labor, to maintain quality standards, and not to engage in misrepresentation or other unfair practices. The customers' property must be adequately covered by insurance. The bindery must live up to its promises to its customers.

Certification is not eternal. Every certified bindery is under constant study by L.B.I. headquarters—the industry undertakes to police itself in the cooperative program. But the final power to revoke certification lies in the hands of the A.L.A. representatives on the Joint Committee.

As a result of the Certification Plan, standards of binding quality and business methods have substantially risen. It is now possible for a library anywhere in the country to get good binding and good service at a reasonable price, from a responsible bindery working under decent labor conditions.

This means that any law library which selects a properly qualified certified bindery can be sure of Class "A" binding and good conservation service.

It is not necessary to enlarge on the

obvious advantages of standard quality binding. The Minimum Specifications for Class "A" binding represent good quality of materials, good workmanship and good construction for the general run of books, magazines and newspapers. The objectives of the Specifications are conservation—durability and usability, as well as neat appearance. If a law collection is worth building up and maintaining, it is obviously worth conserving according to the highest standards.

But I should like to say a few words about handicaps to quality and good conservation service. One is improper treatment of material before it is sent to the bindery. If there is a definite conservation plan, the librarian knows in advance whether or not certain material is ultimately to go to the bindery. If it is not to go, it should be handled in some predetermined way; but if it is destined for the bindery, nothing should be done to it which would prevent good binding when the time comes. Excessive mending in the library is one of the ways in which trouble, loss and expense are frequently caused. All authorities agree that, if material to be bound is first mended, the treatment in the library should be minimum—and by an experienced, careful person. Mending of material to be bound later should not go beyond work on a few torn pages.

In the same category is so-called "temporary binding." There is a tendency to feel that the words "temporary," "cheap," "shoddy" and "inexpensive" are synonymous. This confusion tends to arise where there is no definite conservation program. To the best of my knowledge, there is no such thing as a temporary binding—in the sense that the issues of a periodical are actually fastened to each other in such a way that they can later be properly sewed and bound. Of course,

there are temporary covers, such as spring binders and similar devices, but these do not fasten the issues to each other by any process which changes the physical condition of the paper. But any method which actually does change the condition of the paper—by punching holes or otherwise piercing it—makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to do good binding later.

The question of inexpensive binding often arises when the librarian feels that some particular kind of material needs preserving, but it is not important enough to justify class "A" binding. There are various methods which can be used, but they should not be adopted without consultation with an experienced binder. This kind of material, any kind of material, should not be given "cheap" binding—entrusted to any binder who comes along and offers to do it cheaply. There is a fundamental and very important difference between a cheap binding which is an attempt by an incompetent binder to imitate good binding and a special inexpensive binding designed and executed for that particular purpose by an expert and reliable binder. If any material needs special treatment, whether it be more complex and expensive or less than the standard, it needs a binder who can understand the material and can give it the treatment best adapted to its nature and use. For any unusual problem, it is safest to tell the binder what results are wanted and to leave to his experienced judgment and skill the responsibility for getting those results.

Whether the problem is relatively a minor one like color or a broad one like planning the rebinding of a collection of old books, consultation between librarian and binder is the best assurance of the best results. Many librarians have found the first step and the greatest aid in conserving the resources

of their libraries to be the selection of a competent bindery. That is an essential of a complete conservation program because the binder can help in preparing the program, in studying the needs of the particular library, in drawing on his experience with similar problems. And when the right binder is found, it is good policy, good management and ultimate economy to stick to him—to let him become more valuable to the library by learning intimately about its conservation needs, and to maintain cooperative relations with the binder year after year. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Barr. You have given us a very valuable and stimulating paper.

Our next speaker is Mr. Carroll C. Moreland, Law Librarian of the Michigan State Library. He will talk to us on "The Importance of Binding in the Law Library."

THE IMPORTANCE OF BINDING IN THE LAW LIBRARY

CARROLL C. MORELAND

Law Librarian, Michigan State Library

The stock in trade of law libraries is books and their contents. Although the layman may doubt the value of old court decisions, we do not. Since court decisions are contained within the covers of books, it behooves us to see to the preservation of the containers. The most obvious method is good and adequate binding.

Although I have been a law librarian only two years, I have dealt with law books off and on for seventeen years. In that time I have seen no change for the better in the greatest hazard to our books—the reader. A table piled high with open book thrown upon open book is a familiar sight which bodes ill for the life of the books. In no other type

of library have I ever seen books similarly treated. It must be a *sine qua non* to the use of law books. Everyone does it: I confess I do. But this unusual strain on the book calls for unusually good binding.

The reader who piles up the opened books may shorten the life of a book, but what of the peripatetic reader, the ambulant tower of Pisa, who leans against stacks or walls as he thumbs through a volume, then casually drops it on a table already overcrowded? The ensuing Niagara of legal erudition would delight an unthinking child into cries of "More, daddy, more!" but it can only bring shudders to the librarian. I do not know how we can improve the reader, but we can at least see that our books are given adequate protection against the vicissitudes of life.

Excessive size and weight of many law books contribute to accidents. The reader misjudges the force necessary to grasp the book with one hand—and another book falls to the floor. There are many reasons why we have to have volumes five or six inches thick, but no reason why the binding cannot be strong enough to withstand the shocks. If we must have thick books, let us have strong ones.

In each library there are certain items which are given unusually hard usage. In our library the current volumes of the General Digest are used about as much as any others. By reason of size and weight, together with hard usage, it became necessary to rebind a 1937 volume. In view of the prospective lifetime of the set, it occurred to me that it might be well to prebind the new volumes as they came out. Beginning with Vol. 9, we have received the folded and gathered sheets from West, divided them into two parts, and have had them bound by our binder. So far the experiment has

proved successful. Taking into consideration the differences in age, Vol. 9 is in much better condition than Vol. 8 and appears to be good for the life expectancy of the set. We will be saved the embarrassment of telling a reader in the future that these volumes are in the bindery—a statement which exasperates even the most reasonable of patrons.

One of the reasons for the poor printing and binding of state reports, session laws and other material is the contract system under which most states operate. The contracts usually go to "the lowest responsible bidder" under existing laws. Someone must exercise judgment in selecting the company to do the work. I leave it to your own experience to decide whether the choices are the best possible, even granting that the method is good.

Most librarians are not binding experts and should be grateful that the A.L.A. has, in conjunction with the Library Binding Institute, set out specifications for library binding. These specifications are the work of experts in the field. Members of the Library Binding Institute are pledged to the fulfillment of them. Although we can send samples to the A.L.A. for checking, it is reassuring to know that our binder is under a moral obligation to live up to a professional standard. This is particularly true since imperfections in binding, not obvious at a glance, might not be discovered in a law book for years.

As an example of the contract system and A.L.A. "Class A" specifications, I can point to our own experience in the binding of records and briefs. For years they were bound under contract by a printing establishment. During the last biennium "Class A" specifications have been incorporated in the contract. As a result the former binder no longer has the contract and

the bindery which has long been doing our rebinding (library binding, properly speaking) is now doing the work, with this result: We not only are getting better binding, but the price is the same.

Tradition has played a large part in the binding of law books. Long after other types of material had ceased to be bound in leather, law books were so bound. Even today we are receiving four sets of reports bound in leather. There is one tradition which still clings, and that is the matter of leather labels. So far as I can tell, leather labels serve no good purpose and only add to the expense of the binding. We have a few experimental volumes on which the black and red leather has been replaced by paint. The substitution seems to be satisfactory, and I know that the corners will not come loose. The worst offender among leather labels has been the little patch which carries the volume number of a set of reports; it is easily dislodged, making the selection and shelving more difficult. A satisfactory stamping of all the information upon the back of the book itself, upon varying colors if necessary, seems to me to be a more sensible method of identification than leather labels.

Law books are not ephemeral usually; although new books come out, we cannot discard the old. If we must keep the material always available on our shelves, it should be adequately bound. But for the most part the publishers of legal material have not given us bindings which meet the requirements of our libraries. The trade edition may be adequate for the practitioner's library, but it is unsatisfactory for the law library where it is used constantly and hard.

Two alternatives present themselves. One is rebinding when necessary. This is objectionable, because rebinding

does not improve the book; when a book needs rebinding it has already deteriorated. Moreover, while being rebound the book is unavailable, thus cutting down our service. The other alternative is some method of strengthening the binding before it goes on our shelves. Our experiment in prebinding the General Digest is not the only solution perhaps, but it is one which deserves consideration. General libraries have been prebinding certain types of material for some time. I think that the possibilities of prebinding for law libraries should be explored and might prove fruitful. I do not mean to suggest that all of the materials that go on the shelves should be prebound, but there are certainly some items which would profit by being prebound before being put on the shelf.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Moreland.

Mr. Forrest S. Drummond, Law Librarian of the University of Chicago, has been asked to investigate the possibilities of prebinding. He will make his report now.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PRE-BINDING

FORREST S. DRUMMOND

Law Librarian, University of Chicago

At the Chicago meeting last December we discussed the problem of obtaining reinforced bindings for books which receive heavy use in our libraries. It was felt that it would be desirable to have a reinforced binding on these volumes even though it entailed a slight additional cost and that if the publishers could not furnish such bindings then the books might be obtained in an unbound form and prebound with the desired reinforcing.

The General Digest was selected as a good example since it is a heavy vol-

ume which receives much use and since one library now obtains it in unbound form and has it bound for its own use. I contacted the West Publishing Company, Mr. Barr of the Library Binding Institute, and two experienced binders with a view to finding out whether the General Digest could be obtained in unbound form and, if so, whether it could be prebound in a reinforced binding without too much additional cost. The binders with whom I spoke agreed that the General Digest could be bound in such a way that it would stand up under the use which it receives.

However, when I asked the West Publishing Company whether they would furnish the General Digest unbound in folded and gathered sheets at a reduced price, Mr. Reid, the Editor-in-Chief, visited me and explained that the General Digest, starting with Volume twelve, is being placed in a stronger binding. Mr. Reid and I discussed possible further improvements in the binding, and he assured me that the West Company can and will furnish to libraries a satisfactory binding on its books. With no definite statement as to a reduced price on unbound volumes from publishers I was unable to proceed in getting figures on the cost to libraries of having the volumes prebound in reinforced bindings.

Mr. Barr, the Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute, was kind enough to discuss with me the prebinding problem and has suggested that the following points be considered in any prebinding program:

1. Prebinding would be of benefit to libraries particularly under the following conditions:

- a. Where the library's appropriation does not provide for any rebinding, or not enough.

- b. Where the library does not have duplicates of continuously used volumes and where absence from the

shelves for rebinding would handicap the library's service.

- c. In the case of volumes receiving heavy use, or because of size or other conditions do not usually stand up.

- d. In the case of those volumes issued every five years (or some similar period) which usually are in bad condition before the next volume appears. Such might not be worth rebinding, but prebinding would carry the volume through safely in good condition.

2. The most practical plan (if the libraries can get the cooperation of the publishers) is to prebind from folded and gathered sheets. Prebinding could be done on the new bound volumes as they come regularly from the publishers, but this would not, of course, be as economical.

3. It might be possible to save a little on prebinding by centralizing it in one bindery, but it does not seem feasible to work out the arrangements. The saving would come only if a sufficient number of libraries pledged themselves in advance and were willing to accept a uniform binding (which is not certain). Such a plan would, however, have the disadvantage of tending to disrupt the established relationships between each library and its bindery.

4. It is believed that the cooperation of at least some of the publishers in delivering sheets could be obtained if a substantial number of leading law libraries asked for them. Perhaps the best plan would be the appointment of a committee of your organization to investigate further and if the general idea is found to be feasible, to send out to law librarians a report, questionnaires and request for approval. Then the committee would be in a position of having strong support in taking the matter up with the publishers.

5. Particular attention might be paid to bulky volumes (such as those over 3½ inches thick). It would probably

be found economical to bind them in two volumes, the break being made at some suitable point.

If the Association feels that the binding problem is acute enough, it would seem desirable to have a committee appointed to investigate the need for prebinding by use of questionnaires sent out to representative libraries. The committee would then have facts and figures to present to publishers in discussing this matter with them. I believe that in a year we will have more knowledge about the new West bindings and their durability and that at that time we will be more able to discuss the question of prebinding intelligently.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Drummond. We will all be interested in seeing the new West bindings and testing them out.

The meeting is open for discussion from the floor. First, Mr. Lester Arkin, of the Book Shop Bindery of Chicago, has some technical problems to discuss. Mr. Arkin.

MR. LESTER W. ARKIN (The Book Shop Bindery, Chicago): Ladies and Gentlemen, after the good build-up that Mr. Barr gave us about bookbinders, I know we are generally called "high binders." I had an occasion just a few weeks ago to call on one of my very good customers (he is general counsel for one of the biggest utilities in Chicago), and his secretary announced me as his "book maker"! [Laughter.]

There are three points that I think are quite important. I am just going to give you outlines of them.

The first point, and most important, is that we believe that no law book should be trimmed when it is rebound. Some libraries have the policy of not trimming their law books, but I think, from my experience, more have them trimmed than not trimmed. Of course,

I do not have to go into what happens if you trim a law book. If a book is used quite a bit, it may be rebound two or three times, and at the third trimming you are down to your type. I have seen sets of various law reports where some books were pretty close to an inch higher than the others and they ran in various heights. We believe that they can be done properly by any bookbinder, in the same size and uniformly.

Most books get a little soiled on top; after a book is on the shelf for a month, it will have the same appearance even if you had trimmed it. But you retain the size if you do not trim it. So I would suggest that you insist that your bookbinder do no trim your law books when they are rebound. Of course on magazines and law reviews that are bound they must be trimmed because you have to bind different issues together and you cannot get them uniform without trimming. In the original printing they generally allow an extra margin which takes care of that.

The second point I would recommend—it isn't as important as the first—is the following of the original set; in other words, duplicating the original set as to color of buckram, as to ruling, and as to the blank stamping. It is traditional (and you law librarians know more about the tradition of law books than I do), but it can be done by every bookbinder at a very nominal cost; the cost is so low that I think you all could afford having it done, thus keeping the books in their original color and shape, and following through the set.

The third point is pyroxylin buckram. Pyroxylin buckram is water-resistant; a starch-filled buckram, if water is placed on it, will swell, whereas pyroxylin buckram will not. Pyroxylin buckrams are also vermin proof.

With those two advantages and with the manufacturers having improved it to a very great extent, there are a great number of librarians and bookbinders that are increasingly using pyroxylin buckram.

Because of those two great advantages, we recommend pyroxylin buckram to be used. We have difficulty (and this is the reason that I am anxious to speak to you) when we want to duplicate a pyroxylin buckram; in order for us to duplicate it we have to order 500 yards from the manufacturer. That is quite a bit of buckram and in a lot of cases we cannot afford to buy that much and it is very difficult for us to match the various sets. But if you people suggest to your bookbinders that they match it, then with that demand for it all over the country the manufacturers will stock it and be able to supply it to everybody. In that way I think that most libraries will have more uniform sets, and if there is any exchange or sale of those sets it will match other bindings and I believe will be better for every library.

I must mention something about a new process in development which you should keep in mind; I imagine that something will be definite in about a year or two. That is laminating. On important manuscripts, old documents, the process today is to preserve them by putting on either Japanese rice tissue or some sort of organdy or silk. In laminating, they take two leaves of cellophane or acetate and put the manuscript between, with a cement inside, and roll it through under very heavy pressure, about 10,000 pounds per square inch; thus the page is absolutely preserved.

I have been informed by a laminating company in Chicago that the U. S. Government is beginning to use that process. If you have any important documents I suggest that you hold

them; this process will be developed within the next year or two. It will be much cheaper, and it is much more transparent than either rice paper or organdy.

MRS. MARGARETT JAMES (Railroad Retirement Board Library, Washington, D. C.): Do they know how permanent this cellophane will be?

MR. ARKIN: They have made tests with acids and put it through aging tests and have found that it will last a very long time.

MRS. JAMES: Scotch tape, of course, changes color very promptly.

MR. ARKIN: Scotch tape is not a cellophane product.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Arkin. I am sure that any one of the speakers will be glad to answer questions or continue the discussion.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Mention was made of prebinding. Did I understand that after books have been bound by the publisher and delivered to the library and paid for, there is a way to reinforce them and strengthen them by prebinding? If so, what is that way?

MR. DRUMMOND: Prebinding, I believe, involves the obtaining of the pages of the book in unbound form and then binding it yourself into a reinforced binding.

MR. BARR: That is sometimes done in the case of trade books—ordinary books for public libraries. The publisher furnishes sheets only when the binder undertakes to bind, let us say, 50 copies of a title; but if he does not expect that demand he will not order so many; so he gets the books already bound and then tears the covers off and re-sews the books. That would not be impossible in the case of law books. It seems like a waste of time and effort to do that, though. The result is certainly not as satisfactory as it is when

you get the original sheets with the original margins.

MR. JOHNSTON: I do not quite understand why a publisher who really claims to demand our attention and support should not give us good bindings. We do get a good many bindings that are not serviceable, but the West Publishing Company is getting out right this minute a stronger binding and a stronger cover and they are going to keep it up. It is stated that the new binding is 50 per cent stronger than the old one.

That is what we need in our library because of the very hard usage to which the books are subjected. Four hundred fifty thousand volumes are taken off the shelves every year; 97,000 are circulated, fastened up in bundles, taken to the offices of the members of the Chicago Law Institute, and used and returned in from three to six days, ordinarily. That is hard usage over and above the usage the books receive in the hands of the lawyer who has sent for them.

The stronger the binding, the finer it is for us all, and I am so glad that the West Publishing Company has announced to us that it is going to give us stronger, better binding both as to binding and as to covers.

MR. LINDQUIST: I agree 100 per cent with what Mr. Johnston has just said. It seems to me that it should not be necessary for the law libraries to have either the bother or the expense of pre-binding. I think that our remedy ought to be working directly with the publishers in demanding binding that meets the minimum requirements or the minimum specifications set up by the Library Binding Institute.

At the New York Law Institute we had an interesting situation about binding a few years ago. We had a great accumulation of binding to be taken care of and we raised a special fund of

\$18,600 for the purpose. Because we are in a city where there are a great many binders, we wanted to make sure that we got the best possible binding for the money. Consequently we went to the Library Binding Institute and with their cooperation we got samples submitted by all of the leading bindery companies of New York City. The samples were all sent without any identification on them so that they could be judged impartially by the committee. They found that all of the samples submitted met the minimum specifications. Because all of the binders were doing "Class A" work, we were able to let our contracts on the basis of price, which is something that we would have been very hesitant to do if it had not been that we had the assurance that it was all "Class A" work.

I think that in a place where there are a good many binders and some of them are inferior it certainly is a great advantage to a library to be able to find out which ones are up to standard and which ones are not.

I think we might have a committee such as has been proposed; but, instead of advocating prebinding, I think we would do better possibly to cooperate with the Library Binding Institute and directly with the law book publishers. There are relatively few publishers of law books, and I think we could work through them and accomplish more that way.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Lindquist. We will all be interested in knowing if the new West bindings do meet the specifications.

MR. DRUKER: I was interested in visiting the Department of Justice Law Library a few days ago to see how they met the problem of the American Digest volumes. They apparently do not worry about the binding. They have what is known as a Ready Reference

File. They have the American Digest volumes suspended, leaves down, from a banked table, and when you come to your proper volume you merely tip one end and the other end comes up, the book flops open, and you have to read the book in place. The only disadvantage of the system is that when the book opens up it covers about two books on either side, so if someone wants to refer to the volume next to it he has to wait. They do not have a rebinding problem as I see it. They have a rather expensive table and I imagine that the holder is rather expensive, but I think the system works as far as rebinding is concerned.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: I believe that is the same system that they use at Yale.

MR. PRICE: I would like to have some more information about this pyroxylin binding. We have a problem at Columbia which is increasingly difficult in recent years because we have a system of tunnels underneath the buildings on the campus on account of central heating and lighting. We have bugs up there that look like roaches only they are as big as mice and they go around from one place to another and eat our bindings. Is it true that this pyroxylin binding is going to withstand bugs and roaches?

MR. ARKIN: I believe so, but I believe Mr. Barr can give you more information on that point.

MR. BARR: In general that is true. Our Research Associate has been making experiments, but we have found some difficulty in making really scientific tests because some bugs, whether small or large, have different diet habits. It almost seems as if some of them have been sold on the idea of vitamins and some on something else; but I think you will find that in given localities the bugs tend to eat what is available and they may not eat any-

thing else for a while if you transport them somewhere else. The Columbia bugs apparently are very fond of bindings, and they would not want apples or anything like that. Therefore, it is very difficult to say whether a particular bug in a particular street, like 116th Street, will eat pyroxylin or not. But in general it is true that bugs do not like pyroxylin fabric.

MR. PRICE: Is there any possibility of poisoning the lacquer or whatever finish you use on books? I was down in Louisiana at Alice Daspit's library a few years ago and they have a terrific vermin problem there. They paint the outside of every binding before they put it on the shelf with a poisoned lacquer of some sort. Is there any way of manufacturers of binding cloth taking care of that? I understand that it is a problem of increasing gravity in New York City at least, and something worthy of consideration for the future.

MR. BARR: Our chemist has been working along those lines and I do not know that he has the answer yet. I have the feeling that the only thing to do in such cases is to try to get the bugs where they live and not to feed them. It certainly would be impossible for you to lacquer, let us say, the whole of the Columbia collection at this time and if, for instance, you bind the latest books in pyroxylin and the bugs cannot get a meal there, they are going to the old books where they can get a meal.

MR. PRICE: The trouble with that is that I was informed by the Director of Libraries last week that, in spite of the fact that they have spent a good many hundreds of dollars in trying to get rid of these bugs in the last two or three years since they have become a serious problem, the problem is getting worse instead of better. The bugs are getting the upper hand, or upper bite, and some method other than mere con-

trol of the bug population will have to be evolved.

MR. DRUKER: I would like to ask Mr. Barr what action he recommends in the case of the old leather bound books which have an historical interest but no ready reference interest. Should those books be rebound? Should they be repaired at all? A person likes to look at them, but he is afraid to handle them. If you rebind them, they lose their historical value.

MR. BARR: I think the librarian first has to decide whether it is important that that book look as much as possible like it did when it was new or, that it should stay exactly as it is, for the historical value. I think in many cases the librarian is inclined to think that it should, but it really isn't necessary. If the librarian looks around, he may find many copies of the same book at a much lower price.

Let us assume that that book is valuable. I think you should give it to an expert in restoration to be restored. I do not believe you can restore such a binding as an old sheepskin very well, or a book in old parchment or vellum, because they are difficult to handle. It would be better to put them in slip cases and forget about them. In general, leather books should not be restored but should be rebound in a good fabric.

MR. DUE: I would like to ask about painted labels.

MR. BARR: My impression is that Mr. Moreland is quite correct in his view that ordinary leather labels are a nuisance; I have seen them peel off, and the value of the label is entirely gone. I think the painted label if it is properly put on (it can be done by a number of processes) is much better than a leather label could possibly be.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Is that for rebound books or for new books?

MR. BARR: It should be done on rebound books as well as new books. I think a good many are now made that way. Those books which are not really law books but are pseudo-law books are often done that way.

MR. LINDQUIST: On the subject of labels I might say that we had that same difficulty, but we have completely abandoned the idea of using labels on our rebound books and we have all of our books bound in buckram and then lettered directly on the buckram. It has been highly satisfactory. I think if painted labels were used the books would have to be bound in buckram anyhow because they could not be painted on canvas in which so many law books are bound.

There is another thing I want to say: that matching sets of books seems unimportant in some libraries. I can see that it is important in law office libraries perhaps for the appearance, and perhaps in certain other libraries, but as a general thing I think that law librarians have been far too conservative in this whole matter of changing precedents in the binding and it seems to me that a dark color, such as a blue buckram with gold lettering directly on the book, is a very satisfactory and less expensive binding than having even painted labels put on before the lettering is added. That is the type of binding that public libraries use and there is no special reason why law libraries should not do it, too.

I think in making sets of books it is very useful to use different colors for different sets. For instance, the reports of the states in which the library is situated might be in a color such as green so that if they are used a great

deal in the library it would facilitate putting them away.

One other thing that we do that might be of interest is that all new books are shellacked. We find that this protects the back of the book and preserves the lettering for a much longer time than if the book had just been put on the shelf without shellac. I think that helps in retarding the time when the books will have to be rebound.

MR. DRUKER: At the meeting last year I suggested a formula for compounding a preservative to be used on leather covers.¹ I did not specify at the time but when we mixed our preparations—composed mainly of Neatsfoot oil and lanolin, with a little beeswax added—it was poured back into the quart containers, in which the lanolin had come, and sealed.

During the year one librarian wrote to me for more specific information. I sent it to her and she mixed the preparation in the same way, but the chemist poured the entire mixture into some large containers and there was the problem of remixing the compound when they got ready to use it. I would like to suggest now, if you are to use that

mixture, that you pour it into smaller containers and you will not have that difficulty of the separation of the mixture.

MR. HARRISON M. MACDONALD (Law Librarian, Boston University): I was merely going to suggest that lacquering could possibly be extended to rebound books as well as to new books to advantage. In other words, when they come from the bindery they have the appearance of new books and the lacquering, it seems to me, would help to preserve them and keep them clean. It isn't necessary probably to lacquer the whole book, but if the back alone were lacquered I think it would help a great deal.

MR. BARR: The "Class A" specifications call for the lacquering of the backs of all "Class A" bindings, made of starch-filled fabrics by the bindery.

CHAIRMAN ASHMAN: Did all of you get copies of these cards to send for information about the Library Binding Institute? If not, you can get them at the table. We also have reprints of several articles from the *Library Journal* about the work of the Institute and about leather preservation. They will be available for you to pick up as you leave the room.

[The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.]

¹ 33 L. LIB. J. 372 (September, 1940). Editor's note.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—June 28, 1941

The meeting was called to order at two-fifty o'clock by President-Elect Hill.

CHAIRMAN HILL: This afternoon we will start our proceedings with a paper that we know is going to be very interesting. Miss Farmer, I am told, is one of the favorite students of one of our famous instructors in law librarianship at one of our famous universities. Why he had to come around and tell

me that she was one of his favorite pupils I was not quite certain. It concerned me a little bit because he has too many of those favorite pupils to make me other than a little bit suspicious. However, I know that Miss Farmer will be a favorite with all of us and I will call upon her to present her paper on the subject "Bibliographical Data about Virginia Codes." Miss Farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA ABOUT CODES OF VIRGINIA

FRANCES FARMER

*Law Librarian, T. C. Williams School
of Law, University of Richmond*

A survey of Virginia codification would indeed be a tedious and uncertain task if it were not for the fact that its study reveals the labors and interests of a galaxy of illustrious personalities who, aside from their contribution in this sphere, have played impressive roles in the history of this commonwealth and our nation. An opportunity to review the early codes of his state, therefore, offers the Virginian full scope to flaunt with all his accustomed state pride the names and accomplishments of those individuals from his native soil, of whom it gives him peculiar pleasure to boast.

At the outset, however, in order to reconcile my fellow-Virginians to the many shortcomings of this paper, I should like to disclose unreservedly the fact that I recognize that I have failed to take full advantage of this golden opportunity. This, I assure you, is not a case of inappreciation on my part, but one of inability.

To reconcile the mind of the technical observer, let me further disclose at this point that an original and scholarly approach, I regret, has not been my accomplishment, but rather a brief review of the chronological developments in Virginia codification which may serve as a sort of thumbnail sketch of a few of its highlights.

These confessions on my part should take in just about everyone in the audience. If you are a Virginian or a scholar, or both, remember you have been duly warned and hereafter remain at your own risk.

In his introduction to the "Letters of Robert Carter," Editor Louis B. Wright, as late as 1940, writes that

"Original records of colonial Virginia are all too scarce. War, fire, rats, and spring cleanings have taken a terrible toll. . . ." ¹ The pronouncement of the Royal Governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, in 1671, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing and I hope we shall not have these hundred year. . . ." ² had its effect, too, in delaying any permanent establishment of a press in the state until 1730, and thereby furnished a peculiar handicap in this sphere of record-keeping which, more than any other, depended upon accurate publication and preservation.

Even with the removal of this obstacle, however, there were tendencies in the early period to handle the publication of the laws of the legislature in a haphazard fashion. Writing of Virginia's procedure as late as 1803, St. George Tucker states that "The session acts are usually sent out in sheets, and are rarely preserved, even till a succeeding session, without mutilation. Hence arises one of the greatest difficulties attending the study of the law in Virginia." ³

Thomas Jefferson, who, it has been said, "contributed more than any other individual to the preservation of our ancient laws," in writing to George Wythe in 1795, states that, "Very early in the course of my researches into the laws of Virginia, I observed that many of them were already lost and many more on the point of being lost, as ex-

¹ LETTERS OF ROBERT CARTER, 1720-1727, LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Editor; San Marino, California: The Huntington Library, 1940. (p. v.)

² HENING, WILLIAM WALLER, THE STATUTES AT LARGE; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. 13 vols. Vols. 1 and 2, New York, 1823; Vol. 3, Philadelphia, 1823; Vols. 4-13, Richmond, 1819-1823. (Vol. II, p. 517.)

³ BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Editor. 5 vols., Philadelphia, 1803. (Vol I, Pt. 1, p. 442.)

isting only in single copies in the hands of careful or curious individuals, on whose deaths they would probably be used for waste paper."⁴

The practice of publishing the acts of the General Assembly, which existed only in manuscript, by having them read at the beginning of the monthly courts and depositing them in this form in the clerks' offices for public inspection, of course, contributed to this deplorable situation. Although the first General Assembly met in 1619, this was the common practice of publication for approximately thirty years, and it was not until over one hundred years later that an edition of our laws was printed in Virginia.

Though the losses were in large measure due to external forces, it is perhaps only fair to acknowledge the tendency of the early colonists toward procrastination in such a tedious task as records when their existence depended upon trying manual labor. An amusing condemnation of his fellow Southerners for just this sort of laxity appears in an early issue of a Virginia legal periodical wherein the editor, seeking to justify his new literary venture appeals to the sectionalism of his brothers which he, no doubt, hoped would rouse them from their lethargy to subscribe to his magazine. He reproaches them in part as follows: "No people have suffered more from the want of publications than the people of the South. We sit idly by, and let the people of the North, with their wealth and enterprise, scatter their publications to the winds, manufacturing public opinion, giving their side and their version of everything in this country, making their men demi-gods and heroes, when we have men all around us who are incomparably great."⁵

With such a multitude of handicaps it is rare indeed that so much of the early records have been brought to light.

If I have appeared to dwell too emphatically upon these handicaps, you may be sure it has been with malice aforethought, to the end that should I hereafter announce anything extant it might shock you into a momentary state of insomnia.

As affairs in the colony progressed, however, the people found it increasingly necessary to consult and amend the laws. Revisions and compilations began to occur frequently, but proficiency was not an early attainment. As one writer has put it, "To form a complete digest of statute law . . . seems to have been a favorite object with the legislature of Virginia; and repeated and frequent attempts have been made to effectuate that purpose; but unfortunately the disposition to change has been such that laws have not infrequently been altered, suspended, or wholly repealed, even before they have obtained a place in the new code. . . . There have been five compilations made under legislative authority within about sixty years, neither of which could be regarded as complete, the number of omitted laws, being more than ten-fold the number of those that are preserved."⁶

It was this state of affairs which prompted William Waller Hening in 1809 to commence republication of all the statute law, beginning in 1619. This work, known, of course, as *The Statutes at Large*,⁷ was published pursuant to an act of the General Assembly. But of these we will say more in their proper chronological order.

A new charter was granted to the London Company in 1609 for the col-

⁴ 1 HENING, *STATUTES AT LARGE*, p. viii.

⁵ 3 VIRGINIA LAW JOURNAL, p. vi.

⁶ 1 TUCKER'S *BLACKSTONE*, Pt. 1, p. 441.

⁷ *Idem*, Note 2.

ony of Virginia and Lord Delaware was to become Governor. Sir Thomas Gates, however, held the office pending the arrival of the new administrator. When, therefore, Gates prepared a body of rules designed to regulate order in the colony and posted them in the church at Jamestown in 1610 he "thus proclaimed the first legal code ever put in practice in English speaking America."⁸

Delaware, upon assuming office, continued to enforce the laws promulgated by Gates, and these were later enlarged by his successor, Sir Thomas Dale, and were sent to the Treasurer of the London Company in England to be approved and printed. Collected by William Strachey, Secretary for the colony, they were entered for publication at Stationer's Hall on December 23, 1611. Two original copies of this code were located at an early date in the British Museum. One of three copies discovered some years ago in this country was sold for approximately \$1,000.00. A reprint which is found in Force's Reprints of early colonial papers, it is thought, was made from an original imperfect copy located in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but the Force reprint is not a facsimile reproduction of the original. The title page there, and as given in Clayton Torrence's Trial Bibliography, is as follows:

For/ The Colony in Virginea/ Britannia/
Lavves Diuine, Morall, and/ Martiall, etc./
Alget qui non Ardet/ Res nostrae subinde
non sunt, quales quis optant/ sed quales esse
possunt./

(Vignette: Royal Arms)

Printed at London for Walter Burre. 1612.⁹

⁸ FORCE, PETER, TRACTS AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING PRINCIPALLY TO THE ORIGIN, ETC., OF THE COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA, Washington, 1836. (Vol. III, No. 2.)

⁹ TORRENCE, WILLIAM CLAYTON, A TRIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, Richmond, 1908.

This 1612 code, referred to as Dale's Code, printed only five years after the Jamestown settlement for about 250 people, continued to serve as the law of the colony until 1619 when, with a new charter and Yearley, as Governor, there came the beginnings of constitutional law in America and an assembly elected by the people.

Hening evidently did not know of Dale's Code, for those laws are not included in his collection, and he states that "Except Purvis [1684 or 1687], and Beverley's Abridgement [1722] the laws of Virginia existed entirely in manuscript till the revisal of 1733."¹⁰

Although acknowledged by the colonists themselves as a necessary policy in dealing with existing conditions, the extreme provisions and penalties of Dale's Code were believed to have furnished, very early, strong impetus to the movement in the colony for freedom and representation.

"The first revisal of our laws," says Hening, "was in September, 1632. . . ." ¹¹ Another source states that a so-called revision was effected by the first assembly meeting in 1619 after Yearley became governor and that "The first printed record of this revision, if it may be so called, is found in 'The Proceedings of the First Assembly of Virginia,' by George Bancroft, a rare pamphlet of 30 pages printed in New York in 1856."¹²

There were three successive revisions in 1632, 1643, and 1658, the first two of which were made by the legislature as a body without referring the work to a committee specially appointed for that purpose. All of these appear in Henings collection as copies from manuscripts. They represent the changes

¹⁰ 3 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. 9n.

¹¹ 1 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. vi.

¹² Martin, William H., *Some Virginia Law Books in a Virginia Law Office*, 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (NEW SERIES) p. 17.

necessitated in the laws of the colony during the period of the commonwealth and the restoration.

The next revision of Virginia's laws, 1661-62, became necessary due to the restoration of Charles II to the English throne. By act of that legislature it was ordered "that a copy of the lawes made and confirmed be sent to the honorable Sir William Berkeley into England and that he be requested to procure his majesties royal confirmation; . . . that after they be confirmed the said honorable Sir William Berkeley be pleased to deliver them to the assignee of Henry Randolph, clerke of the assembly to be printed, to whom and his heires and assignes sole lycence is granted to print them for ten years next ensuing. . . ." ¹³

The work of this revision was under the supervision of Colonel Francis Morryson, acting governor, and Mr. Henry Randolph, clerk of the House of Burgesses. We are told that it was by this code that the common law of England was for the first time expressly adopted in Virginia. ¹⁴

The title page of this 88-page volume is as follows:

The/ Lawes/ Of Virginia/ Now in Force/
Collected Out of The Assembly Records,
and/ Digested Into One Volume./ Revised
and Confirmed by the Grand Assembly/ held
at James-City, by Prorogation the 23rd of/
March 1661, in the 13th year of the Reign/
of Our Sovereign Lord/ King Charles The
II/

(Vignette—Coronet)

London

Printed by E. Cotes, For A. Seile. . . .

MDCLXII

It appears that Henning never saw a copy of the 1661-62 printed laws for, referring to these acts, he states:

"These revised acts, it would seem, were separately and immediately printed, as they are referred to as the *printed* acts in 1663 . . . and in other acts, long before the publication of Purvis. They are in Purvis's collection, but that was not published till . . . 1684 and 1687." ¹⁵ He had corrected already in his preface the theory formerly held about Purvis' collection being the first printed. ¹⁶

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, another learned scholar in Virginia, reveals as late as 1819 the fact that he did not know of the printing of the 1661-62 laws for in speaking of them he states: "Provision was made for the printing of this edition, but unless the Purvis collection be the printed edition, which is not probable, it was published only in manuscript, which was authorized by a particular act." ¹⁷

Some twenty years ago a collector paid \$825 for an unusually fine and perfect copy of this edition. ¹⁸ This identical copy was advertised in the fall of 1940 by a Philadelphia dealer and was quoted at \$750.00. This dealer has stated that it was sold to a New York dealer and immediately resold by him, but whether the ultimate purchaser was a library or a private collector is not known.

The next item for our consideration is the Purvis collection which was printed about 1684 the title page of which is as follows:

A/ Complete Collection/ Of All the Lavvs/
Of Virginia/ Now In Force/ Carefully Copies
From The/ Assembly Records./ To Which
Is Annexed An/ Alphabetical Table./

London

Printed by T.J. for J.P. and are to be sold
by Tho. Mercer/ At The Sign of The Half
Moon The Cornor Shop of the/ Royal Ex-
change in Cornhil./

¹³ 2 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, pp. 147-8.

¹⁴ ROSS, William E., *History of Virginia Codification*, 11 VA. LAW REGISTER 84; 2 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. iv; 2 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, pp. 42-43.

¹⁵ 2 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. 165n.

¹⁶ 2 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. iii.

¹⁷ 2 REVISED CODE OF VIRGINIA, 1819, p. 324.

¹⁸ Martin, William H., *Some Virginia Law Books*, 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (NEW SERIES) 77.

According to Hening, "Purvis's Collection, as it is generally called, was published in London, without date, and only with the initials of the printer's name (T. J. for J. P.) but supposed to be between the years 1684 and 1687, it being dedicated to Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, who held that office during the above period. . . ." ¹⁹ "By what authority it was published nowhere appears." ²⁰ It has been correctly surmised, however, that Captain John Purvis, a merchant trader doing business with Virginia about that time and who commanded the ship *The Duke of York*, was the compiler.

Although the Purvis collection was in general use until 1733, Hening tells us that, "On comparing the printed laws in Purvis, with manuscripts of the same date, which are of undoubted authenticity, it was discovered that many entire laws were omitted in that collection; that whole sentences were left out in others, and that innumerable typographical errors had been suffered to pass unnoticed, which totally varies the sense." ²¹

Purvis, for the publication of this work without authority, was accordingly reprimanded by the House of Burgesses.

Despite the errors indicated by Hening, R. T. Barton, in his introduction to *Virginia Colonial Decisions*, says that . . . "this first effort at printed codification must have been received as a boon to the *actless* lawyer, and those lawyers showed their appreciation of it by the constant use they made of it, discarding its elaborate title and calling it and citing it only as 'Purvis' . . ." ²²

Some argument concerning the acceptance of this collection may be

found in the case of *Pallas v. Hill*, 2 Hening & Munford (Va.) 157. It seems difficult to understand how a book so definitely condemned received any appreciable recognition. However, as one reviewer has said, the scarcity of copies of the 1662 code about the time of the publication of the Purvis collection and the republication of those laws, together with those of succeeding sessions, made the new edition a book of ready access and for that reason it won favor. ²³

The code of 1733, sometimes referred to as the Park's edition, is not only significant because of its place in the history of Virginia codification, but also because of its place in the history of colonial printing.

This code, published pursuant to an order of the General Assembly, was edited by George Webb, the first Virginia law textbook writer, and was printed by William Parks, the first Virginia printer. It also has the distinction of being the first private codification of all Virginia laws under legislative sanction for it was supervised by a committee appointed for that purpose. Each member of the legislative committee was allowed a sum of £50 for his work, and the editor, Webb, £200. ²⁴

Parks, an Englishman, had established his printing office in Annapolis, Maryland, where it is likely the printing of this book was begun, but about 1730 he moved his equipment to his new establishment in Williamsburg, Virginia. This latest code has been described as the most important product of the Parks press, either in Maryland or Virginia. ²⁵ A volume of 628 pages, its title page reads as follows:

²³ Martin, William H., *Some Virginia Law Books*, 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 81.

²⁴ 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 280.

²⁵ McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C., *THE BEGINNINGS OF PRINTING IN VIRGINIA*, Lexington, 1935.

¹⁹ 1 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. v.

²⁰ 2 REVISED CODE OF VIRGINIA, 1819, p. 324.

²¹ 1 HENING, STATUTES AT LARGE, p. v.

²² 1 VA. COL. DECISIONS, 191.

A/ Collection of All the/ Acts of Assembly/ Now in Force in the Colony of/ Virginia/ With the/ Titles of Such as Are Expir'd or Repeal'd/ And Notes in the Margin, Showing How/ and At What Time/ They were Repeal'd/ Examin'd With the Records/ By a Committee Appointed for that Purpose/ Who Have Added/ Many Useful Marginal Notes and References: And an Exact/ Table/ Publish'd, Pursuant to an Order of the General Assembly, Held at/ Williamsburg in the Year MDCCXXVII./

(Vignette: Seal of the Colony)

Williamsburg/ Printed by Williams Parks, MDCCXXXIII/

The type from which this code was printed, we are told, was very likely made in Holland; the paper was hand made, probably from Holland, and the ornaments used for initials, etc., probably date back to their use in Antwerp in 1567.²⁰

Following this edition, there appeared several abridgments, perhaps the most interesting of which is that compiled in 1737. The compiler, John Mercer, generally known as Colonel Mercer of Marborough, was a practicing lawyer of Stafford County, Virginia, the father of Judge James Mercer of the General Court and Court of Appeals. Mercer, apparently, had a varied career as lawyer and owner of race horses. The title page reads as follows:

An Exact/ Abridgment/ Of All The/ Public Acts of Assembly/ Of Virginia/ In Force and Use/ Together with Sundry Precedents, adapted thereto/ And/ Proper Tables/ By John Mercer, Gent./

Williamsburg/ Printed by Williams Parks, MDCCXXXVII.

Although this abridgment was said to be "the most complete and most correct attempt ever privately made to abridge in convenient form all the titles of Virginia law necessary to the layman and the lawyer, it has been criticized for innumerable typographical errors and is thought to be the worst speci-

men of legal printing during the colonial period.²⁷

A "continuation" of the Mercer abridgment of 1737 appeared two years later and a second edition, published in Glasgow, ten years later.

What apparently is the second printed code issued by a legislative committee directly authorized by the General Assembly to collect and publish the whole body of the laws was published in 1752 in Williamsburg by William Hunter and the latest edition prior to the Revolution was published by order of the General Assembly and printed at Williamsburg in 1769.

There next appeared "The Chancellor's Revisal," so called because the legislature by resolution of June 16, 1783, "directed that all ordinances of convention and laws passed since the edition of 1769, should be collected and published under the inspection of any two of the judges of the high court of chancery."²⁸ The three gentlemen responsible for this work were Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and Edmund Pendleton. This revision was one of the most important made of the statute law, not only because of the prominence of those engaged in the actual work, with Jefferson as the guiding spirit, "but because many of the pronouncements of Jefferson embodied in the Great Declaration, and of Mason found in the Bill of Rights, conceived as concrete laws at the first committee conference in January 1777, at Fredericksburg, were later formulated as prospective enactments in their report submitted to the General Assembly in 1779."²⁹

The most radical changes made by this revision had to do with the law of descents and religious freedom; and the death penalty was abolished except for treason.

²⁷ 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 286.

²⁸ 2 REVISED CODE OF VIRGINIA, p. 324.

²⁹ 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 385.

²⁰ 12 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 281.

Augustine Davis printed in 1794 the next revised edition authorized by the General Assembly.

The code of 1803 published by Samuel Pleasants, Jr., and Henry Pace at Richmond is really the 1794 code together with all general laws passed after that date through the 1801-02 session. Samuel Pleasants in 1808 published a second volume to this code which included the general acts through the 1807-08 session. A supplementary volume appeared in 1812 and contained all the acts of a general and permanent nature since 1808. The last three were all authorized by the General Assembly. In 1814 Samuel Pleasants republished the 1803 code together with supplementary material consisting of additional notes and references.

This brings us to one of the more significant milestones in Virginia statute law for in 1809 appeared the first volume of Hening's *Statutes at Large*. Volume 10, the last in the series, was printed in 1822. A second edition appeared in 1823.

This set purports to cover the statute law from 1619 through 1792. Together with Shepherd's *Continuations*,³⁰ a supplementary set of three volumes, published in 1835 and 1836, the statute law is reprinted through 1806. Both sets were published in accordance with acts of the General Assembly; Hening's *Statutes*, by an act passed February 5, 1808, and Shepherd's *Continuations* by act under date of February 21, 1835.

Of Hening it has been said that, "Contemporary with Jefferson, he was Jefferson's most formidable rival as collector and preserver of our ancient laws."³¹ Hening's residence in Charlottesville, close by Monticello, the home of Jefferson, from 1793 to 1805, gave Hening ready access to Jefferson's

collection, and through the inspiration provided by this proximity he was ultimately able to bring about what Jefferson has expressed as a desire in his letter to George Wythe in 1795, wherein he stated that there should be printed at the public expense an edition of all the laws ever passed by the legislature. Hening, however, began his work at private expense.

To reveal some of the practical vicissitudes with which his undertaking was beset, we need only review the letter written by Jefferson to Hening in which he states that his (Jefferson's) collection, both printed and unprinted, was available to Hening, "But the unprinted laws are dispersed through many manuscript volumes, several of them so decayed that the leaf can never be opened but once without falling into powder. These can never bear removal farther than their shelf to a table."³² Jefferson had already written Wythe that he preserved some of his collection "by wrapping and sewing them in oiled cloth, so that neither air nor moisture can have access to them."³³

The manuscripts used by Hening were the Jefferson copies and the so-called Charles City manuscript presented to Jefferson, and the Northumberland County manuscript presented to Hening by the court of that county. The latter is located in the Virginia State Library; the others in the Library of Congress.

Hening, as he announces in his preface, strictly preserved the orthography in which the original laws were written. In addition to this feature, the work is, of course, of great historical value in preserving the record of the "state of society among the first settlers."

Though not properly classed as "early codes," I should like to mention

³⁰ SHEPHERD, SAMUEL, *THE STATUTES AT LARGE OF VIRGINIA*, 3 vols., Richmond, 1835-6.

³¹ 13 VA. LAW REGISTER (N. S.) 25.

³² 1 HENING, *STATUTES AT LARGE*, p. xi.

³³ 1 HENING, *STATUTES AT LARGE*, p. viii.

briefly, because of their significance, four other codes in this chronological review. The first is the Revised Code of 1819 which was authorized by the General Assembly and under the direction of Benjamin Watkins Leigh assisted by Messrs. Henning and Munford, all three gentlemen especially prominent in Virginia's legal profession. Although there were no material changes in the law, the significant feature of this code is that it represents the first efforts at classification of the laws according to subject matter.

The revision of 1849, a revision of both the criminal and civil code, under the supervision of John M. Patton and Conway Robinson, "was by far the most systematic and thorough of any of the Virginia codifications."⁸⁴

As a result of two Constitutional Conventions and the War between the States during the years that followed, a revision of the laws was made a necessary, but difficult, task in 1887. To the main code published in that year, a supplementary volume two years later was provided through the individual enterprise of Mr. John Garland Pollard, then a member of the Richmond Bar, later Attorney General of Virginia, and still later Governor.

In 1904 appeared Pollard's Annotated Code, really a second edition of that of 1887. The statutes for the first time were annotated from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States and the lower Federal Courts. This most ambitious undertaking on the part of an individual that had occurred in the long line of Virginia codification gave to the legal profession of the state its first really scientifically prepared code.

This review represents a space of

approximately 300 years—it probably has seemed a millennium to you—and for that reason I shall spare you any morals to be drawn or lengthy epilogues. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN HILL: Miss Farmer assured me that there would not be anything of interest in the paper. I am glad that she is just as wrong as Governor Berkeley was about education in the Colonies. I know that everyone here was interested in that paper, Miss Farmer, and we hope that we will have you on future programs of the Association.

We have another very charming librarian who is going to address us next: Miss Lena Keller, Secretary-Treasurer of the Law Library Association of Greater New York and Cataloger of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Miss Keller is going to speak to us upon the subject "Classification for Government Documents." I present Miss Keller.

[Miss Keller spoke informally giving a discussion of the main points covered in her paper, the full text of which is printed below.]

CLASSIFICATION FOR GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

LENA KELLER

Cataloger, New York County Lawyers' Association

In working out the classification scheme for the documents division of a law library the following should be taken into consideration:

General classification scheme of the entire library collection so that the new unit may form a coherent part of the whole.

Types of documents which "key into" the use made of law materials in general.

Simplicity of scheme.

⁸⁴ Ross, William E., *History of Virginia Codification*, 11 VA. LAW REGISTER 96.

It is the purpose of this paper to suggest that alphabetical arrangement, by corporate authors, is as truly a classification for the basic materials of a law library as is subject arrangement for another library. To point out that government documents of a state or country are part of these basic materials and should therefore be alphabetized, by corporate authors, as the first phase of the classification process. To suggest further that law libraries select "law making" as against "informational" documents and that these types of documents may be classified into "law in process" units, which will serve as a secondary phase of the classification. An author arrangement, subdivided by "law in process" units, is a simplified scheme which should not tax unduly the law librarian, the law cataloger, or those who perhaps are more pertinently concerned—the untrained assistants. When all is said and done, these so-called untrained assistants perhaps work more closely than other staff members with finding the document for the patron and reshelving it later. These are important service features for any library. If the classification scheme tends to complicate rather than simplify, it may inhibit rather than expedite service.

Use should determine the arrangement of books on the shelves. The fact which sent Mr. Melvil Dewey on his search for a classification scheme was the conviction that books and materials are used by subjects. Thus, by dividing and subdividing the all embracing term "knowledge" and working out various symbols which would keep these subdivisions together, Mr. Dewey became the author of a scheme which, to no small extent, makes possible the orderly, systematic research of today.

Does the law library prove an exception to the rule that materials are used by subjects? The lawyer, most

certainly, approaches the writing of a brief from the viewpoint of the particular subject about which his case is concerned. Take, for example, the question of divorce. A case cannot be made for the plaintiff based on divorce law in general, but must be approached from what the divorce law of a particular jurisdiction happens to be. Since the topic of law is pursued through the law of a particular country or state, it is not only understandable, but most in keeping with the true purpose of classification that law libraries should have chosen, as the first break-down for law materials, the jurisdictional or "alphabetically by authors" arrangement for the basic source material of their libraries. (The writer, for purposes best left unexpressed, wishes to say that the foregoing contention is not meant to include the customary author arrangement for treatises. Insofar as this paper is concerned, treatise classification will not be touched upon.)

A further reason, even though it expresses a negative approach, why the source materials of law libraries lend themselves to corporate author arrangement, is that law-making and law-interpreting bodies are no respecters of a subject but rather are originators of publications covering a multitude of subjects during one legislative session or term of court. Subject classification for this material is no more possible than subject classification for an encyclopedia or dictionary. Too long have librarians in general, with a raised eyebrow approach, inquired of the law librarian concerning his lack of classification. The law librarian might well have kept his (or her) eyes raised instead of lowering them, and have pointed to the fact that jurisdictional or corporate authorship arrangement, for the law library, served a purpose comparable to subject arrangement for the general library; also, that no sub-

ject classification is possible for books as diverse in subject matters as laws or decisions.

The United States is a jurisdiction. It is also the corporate author of some of the most important source materials of the law library. In considering a classification for this important material, hereafter referred to as government documents, there seems to be no argument against the customary "alphabetically by authors" arrangement. But, in looking at the picture a little more closely, one becomes aware of the "authors within an author" which go to make up the executive, legislative and judicial functionings of our government. The question then becomes not only one of discovering just who these authors are, but in knowing to what part of the government they belong, so that they may be classed with their properly designated "heads." As a means of solving this difficulty there is an invaluable aid known as the Documents Office classification. Government authors, broadly speaking, are considered to be as follows: The President; the Congress; the Courts; the Administrative departments and Independent boards. Each bureau, office or division which goes to make up one or the other of these bodies is placed with the body to which it belongs, and a distinguishing "symbol" is assigned to each. In this way the smaller authors are kept with the larger body of which they are a part. (A fuller explanation of the Document Office classification is given in an Appendix at the end of this paper.)

Government documents in the law library offer no exception to the practice of classifying materials, alphabetically, by corporate authors. The name of a bureau, office or division is usually the same as the subject matter with which it deals. Therefore, when the publications of a particular bureau fall to-

gether, they are likely to represent the greater part of the material which the government publishes on that subject. For example, the subject of patents is pretty thoroughly covered by the publications of the Patent Office. This unique feature of a subject arrangement within an author classification might be termed, to borrow from the slang of today, a "break" for the classification specialist.

The function of classification is to facilitate use. Since in the use of law books jurisdiction takes precedence over subject matter, the function of classification is met by keeping together the documents of a particular state or country. This, in common parlance, is spoken of as an "alphabetically by authors" arrangement; the author, in such cases, being a corporate body. For United States publications the Documents Office has worked out a satisfactory grouping, with appropriate symbols, for the numerous authors which make up the government. That an author classification happens, to an extent, to be also a subject arrangement, is a point to the good.

Practically all that has been said up to this point is that government documents should be arranged alphabetically by authors and that an excellent scheme for this purpose is the Documents Office classification. Taking for granted, from this point onward, that the publications of the President, of the Congress, of the Departments and their respective subordinate offices shall be kept together, there still remains the problem of grouping the various and sundry publications which issue from even the smallest of these agencies. Based on the assumption that it is the business of a government "to disseminate knowledge" or make laws, it follows that government publications will be informational in char-

acter or of law making import. Informational documents, per se, are of incidental rather than primary value to a law library. Thus, with one stroke of the pen as it were, informational documents as a group are dismissed from consideration. Law making or "law in process" documents remain. They consist of statutes-in-the-making, statutes, and decisions interpreting the statutes.

Statutes-in-the-making is a record of the law making procedure within the legislative body and the types of publications which arise therefrom. When a bill is introduced into one or the other houses of congress, it is given to a standing committee for study. In the course of this study hearings may be held. When the committee has completed its study the findings and recommendations are published as a report. Once the study has been submitted to the house, debates follow before a vote is taken. If the bill passes, it is then sent to the other house where it goes through the same procedure before it is sent to the president for his signature. As a result of this statutes-in-the-making procedure, there have been published the following: bills; hearings; reports; proceedings (debates). An examination of the contents and purposes of these publications will be considered briefly.

Bills: These are numbered consecutively for all sessions of a Congress, according to the house in which the bill originates. The same numbering is retained, regardless of changes or amendments, until the bill becomes law. Bills are valuable source material in the tracing of legislation through its various stages. As they represent the first stage of a statute-in-the-making process, bills should be classified near the beginning of the source material.

Hearings: This is the question and answer testimony as given by witnesses

who are called or request a hearing before the standing or special committees of the congress. Hearings afford an opportunity to the layman or specialist in a particular field to participate in the enactment of laws. For those who are interested in tracing the conditions which give rise to the advisability of law making to cover a particular problem, hearings are among the most valuable of the statutes-in-the-making documents. Under the regular printing laws, hearings, as a whole, have never been ordered printed by the Congress. Since June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1206) depository libraries are entitled to the hearings which are printed¹ but as yet not all of them are published! This is perhaps one of the concrete ways in which an organization such as the American Association of Law Libraries might, through the presentation of a petition, ask that the printing law be amended to require the publication of *all* hearings. In classification arrangement, hearings should follow bills.

Reports: The findings of a standing committee of congress on a pending bill are presented to the house or the senate as a report. These findings, representing as they do the sum total of study which the committee has made, are often adequate for those interested in certain legislation without reference to any hearings that may have been held. Reports should follow hearings on the shelves.

Proceedings: Immediately after the committee report has been submitted to the house, debate begins. If the bill passes, it is sent to the other house where the same procedure begins once again. These debates, as the last statutes-in-the-making process, should be shelved just preceding the statutes.

¹ BOYD, ANNE MORRIS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. 2d ed. 1941. p. 71.

At this juncture law replaces statutes-in-the-making. Considered briefly the main divisions of the United States law are as follows: constitutional law; statutory law consisting of slip laws, statutes-at-large, compilations and subject compilations; executive orders and proclamations; administrative rules and regulations, now gathered together for the first time in the new Code of Federal Regulations.

Last but not least come the decisions. These result from the work of the courts, and administrative departments. As the last "law in process" unit the reports should be shelved following all previously mentioned materials.

Statutes and decisions have long been considered the source materials of the law library. Statutes-in-the-making processes, except bills and proceedings, have been the step-children, as it were, of source materials. The hearings and reports from congressional committees, from investigating committees or commissions, contain material just as valuable to the attorney who is preparing a brief or the judge who is hearing a case, as the decisions or laws themselves. This is particularly true as laws become more specialized in character and as decisions involve more specialized knowledge on the part of the judges. As time goes on the functional approach to the law tends to become as important as precedents. Why then, should hearings and reports not be treated as source materials and if possible shelved in a "law in process" arrangement within the "alphabetically by authors" classification? Once this is done, much of the material previously considered as miscellaneous will have disappeared from the documents collection.

An examination of the yet unclassified documents which are important to law libraries but which did not fit into

the "law in process" units will most probably be as follows: annual reports; series publications; miscellany. (Doubtless, however much one classifies, there will always be a miscellany.) "Law in process" units will need to be supplemented by ordinary "form" units. The second part of the classification is then known as the "law in process form divisions"; and is as follows:

- 1 Annual reports
- 2 Bills
- 3 Hearings
- 4 Reports
- 5 Proceedings (Debates)
- 6 Laws
- 7 Decisions and digests
- 8 Series publications
- 9 Miscellany

The author classification of the Documents Office uses a letter and a figure to distinguish one author from another and to indicate to what part of the government a subordinate author belongs. "Law in process form units" as the additional part of the classification uses nine decimal points. Since the staff members of law libraries are already familiar with the arrangement of books by authors, the first part of the classification will introduce no new idea, only a symbol to represent the idea. The nine "Law in process form division" points should not be a difficult idea or symbol to introduce.

The featuring of "law in process form divisions" as an integral part of the classification for the documents collection of any particular jurisdiction, should do something towards promoting use, or encouraging the already existing trend of discovering the "intent" of the law-maker and not relying so heavily on precedents as expressed through the decisions of the courts and judicial bodies. For those who have space enough on the open shelves, could not *all* documents of a particular

jurisdiction be kept together and not feature laws or decisions to the neglect of these other important materials?

Appendix

Introduction to Documents Office Department Classification.

"The Classification of departmental publications is by Government authors: first, by departments or independent publishing offices; second, by bureaus, offices or divisions of such departments or independent publishing offices. . . . The first letter of the distinctive word in the name of each Executive department is used to designate the department," as:

A—Agriculture	N—Navy
C—Commerce	P—Post Office
I—Interior	S—State
J—Justice	T—Treasury
L—Labor	W—War

"Two letters are used for independent publishing offices," as:

CS—Civil service commission
CC—Federal communications commission
EC—Employees' compensation commission
FL—Federal loan agency
FP—Federal power commission
FR—Federal reserve system Board of governors
FS—Federal security agency
FT—Federal trade commission
FW—Federal works agency
FTZ—Foreign-trade zones board
GA—General accounting office
GP—Government printing office
IC—Interstate commerce commission
LC—Library of Congress
MC—Maritime commission
ML—Maritime labor board
NA—National academy of science
AE—National archives establishment
LR—National labor relations board
NMB—National mediation board
NMC—National munitions control board
PA—Pan American union
RA—National railroad adjustment board
Pr—President

RR—Railroad retirement board
SE—Securities and exchange commission
Ju—Supreme and other U. S. Courts
TC—Tariff commission
TA—Tax appeals
VA—Veterans' administration

"Numbers are applied in numerical order to the various publishing bureaus, offices and divisions"² as:

A1. Agriculture Department. Secretary.
A55. Agriculture Department, agricultural adjustment administration.
FS1. Federal security agency.
FS5. Federal security agency, Education office.
FS2. Federal security agency, Public health service.

Where to Locate Documents Office Symbols.

Boyd, Anne Morris. United States government publications. 2d ed. 1941 (p. 506-509).

U. S. Superintendent of documents. Checklist, 1789-1909. 3d ed. 1911 (from the organization of the government through 1909).

U. S. Superintendent of documents. Classified list to December 31, 1935. (This publication, except for depository libraries, is difficult to secure.)

U. S. Superintendent of documents. Monthly Catalogue (lists all governmental bodies publishing currently).

I. *Selected list of government authors*³ (April 1941⁴) with Documents Office Department, Bureau, and Independent Board symbols.

Notes: Variations from Documents Office symbols are single starred; instead of the temporary "y" classification as given by the Documents Office,

² U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. CHECKLIST OF UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 3d ed. 1911 p. XIII-XIV.

³ Does not include investigating committees or commissions.

⁴ There are many reclassified bureaus and departments as a result of the Reorganization Act of 1939. This list includes reclassification as given by the Monthly Catalogue, April, 1941.

other temporary symbols are used, double starred.

P 22 Accounts bureau
 W 3 Adjutant general's department
 Ju 10 Administrative office of United States courts
 ND 1 Advisory commission to Council of national defense * *
 N 28 Aeronautics bureau
 A 55 Agricultural adjustment administration
 A 70 Agricultural chemistry and engineering bureau (includes former agricultural engineering bureau)
 A 36 Agricultural economics bureau
 A 66 Agricultural marketing service
 A 1 Agriculture department
 W 87 Air corps
 W 6 American Samoa
 A 4 Animal industry bureau
 J 20 Antitrust division
 S 3-7 Arbitrations and mixed claims commissions to settle international disputes. See also: Mixed claims commission; special claims commission; Tripartite claims commission; etc. * *
 J 1 Attorney general
 LC 2 Bibliography division
 I 47 Biological survey bureau (formerly in Agriculture department A 5)
 I 46 Bituminous coal division
 I 44 Bonneville power administration
 Pr 32 Budget bureau (formerly in Treasury department T 51)
 C 3 Census bureau
 W 91 Chemical warfare service
 L 5 Children's bureau
 Ju 5 Circuit courts * *
 C 31 Civil aeronautics administration (formerly an independent agency)
 C 31 Civil aeronautics authority (formerly an independent agency)
 C 31 Civil aeronautics board (formerly an independent agency)
 CS 1 Civil service commission
 FS 4 Civilian conservation corps
 C 4 Coast and geodetic survey
 T 47 Coast guard
 Code of federal regulations, see National archives classification
 A 71 Commodity credit corporation (formerly an independent agency)
 A 59 Commodity exchange administration (formerly in Agriculture department as Grain futures administration A 41)
 T 12 Comptroller of currency
 Y 1 Congress (variation from the Documents Office classification in that X, Z

are not used for Congressional publications)

A 55 Consumers' counsel division, Agriculture department
 I 48 Consumers' counsel division, Interior department
 LC 3 Copyright office
 ND 1 Council of national defense * *
 Ju 3 Court of claims
 Ju 7 Court of customs and patent appeals
 T 16 Customs bureau
 Ju 8 Customs court
 A 44 Dairy industry bureau
 Ju 4 District courts * *
 DC 1 District of Columbia
 LC 7 Documents office
 FS 5 Education office (formerly in Interior department I 16)
 Pr 32 Emergency management office
 EC 1 Employees' compensation commission
 FS 3 Employment security bureau
 L 7 Employment service
 W 7 Engineer department
 W 7 Engineer school
 A 56 Entomology and plant quarantine bureau
 A 10 Experiments stations office
 A 43 Extension service
 A 72 Farm credit administration (formerly an independent agency)
 A 61 Farm security administration
 J 14 Federal bureau of investigation * * (slight variation in numbering)
 CC 1 Federal communications commission
 A 62 Federal crop insurance corporation
 DI 1 Federal deposit insurance corporation * *
 FL 3 Federal home loan bank board
 FL 2 Federal housing administration
 FL 1 Federal loan agency
 FP 1 Federal power commission
 J 16 Federal prison industries, Inc. (formerly an independent agency)
 AE 2 Federal register division
 FR 1 Federal reserve system board of governors
 FS 1 Federal security agency
 T 58 Federal standard stock catalog division
 FT 1 Federal trade commission
 FW 1 Federal works agency
 W 97 Finance department
 FA 1 Fine arts commission
 T 63 Fiscal service
 I 49 Fish and wildlife service
 FS 7 Food and drug administration (formerly in Agriculture department A 46)
 A 67 Foreign agricultural relations office

- C 18 Foreign and domestic commerce bureau
- FTZ 1 Foreign-trade zones board
- A 13 Forest service
- GA 1 General accounting office
- I 21 General land office
- I 19 Geological survey
- GP 3 Government printing office
- Pr 32 Government reports office
- W 79 Governor (of Panama Canal)
- S 7 Hague, Permanent court of international justice
- A 1 Home economics bureau
- FW 3 Housing authority (formerly in Interior department I 40)
- N 6 Hydrographic office
- J 21 Immigration and naturalization service (formerly in Labor department L 15)
- I 20 Indian affairs office
- I 43 Information division
- A 21 Information office
- Pr 32 Information service
- S 7 Inter American high commission. (U. S. section)
- I 1 Interior department
- T 22 Internal revenue bureau
- P 8 International postal service division
- IC 1 Interstate commerce commission
- W 10 Judge advocate general's department
- J 1 Justice department
- L 1 Labor department
- L 16 Labor standards division
- L 2 Labor statistics bureau
- LC 14 Legislative reference service
- LC 1 Library of Congress
- A 17 Library of the Department of Agriculture
- N 9 Marine corps
- N 25 Marine inspection and navigation bureau (formerly in Commerce department as Navigation and steamship inspection bureau C 25)
- MC 1 Maritime commission
- W 44 Medical department
- I 28 Mines bureau
- T 28 Mint bureau
- S 4 Mixed claims commission (U. S. and Germany) * *
- T 46 Narcotics bureau
- NA 1 National academy of science
- ACA 1 National advisory committee for aeronautics * *
- AE 1 National archives
- C 13 National bureau of standards
- SI 6 National collection of fine arts
- SI 8 National gallery of art
- FS 2 National institute of health
- LR 1 National labor relations board
- NMB 1 National mediation board
- NMC 1 National munitions control board
- SI 3 National museum
- I 29 National park service
- RA 1 National railroad adjustment board
- Pr 32 National resources planning board
- FS 6 National youth administration
- N 11 Nautical almanac office
- N 12 Naval academy
- N 15 Naval war college
- N 17 Navigation bureau
- N 1 Navy department
- W 34 Ordnance department
- PAS 1 Pan American sanitary bureau
- PA 1 Pan American union
- W 79 Panama canal
- C 21 Patent office
- A 19 Plant industry bureau
- P 1 Post Office department
- Pr 1 President of the United States
- Pr 32 Press intelligence division
- J 16 Prisons bureau
- T 58 Procurement division
- Pr 32 Production management office
- FW 6 Public buildings administration
- T 63 Public debt bureau
- FS 2 Public health service (formerly in Treasury department T 27)
- W 107 Public relations bureau
- FW 2 Public roads administration (formerly in Agriculture department as Public roads bureau A 22)
- FW 5 Public works administration (formerly an independent agency) * *
- A 10 Puerto Rico Agricultural experiment station
- W 77 Quartermaster general of army
- RR 1 Railroad retirement board
- P 10 Railway mail service
- I 27 Reclamation bureau
- FL 5 Reconstruction finance corporation (formerly an independent agency)
- T 62 Research and statistics division
- W 7 Rivers and harbors board
- A 68 Rural electrification administration (formerly an independent agency)
- SE 1 Securities and exchange commission
- SS 1 Selective service system * *
- N 29 Ships bureau
- W 42 Signal office
- S 1 Smithsonian institution
- FS 3 Social security board
- A 57 Soil conservation service
- I 48 Solicitor, Interior department
- S 5 Special claims commission (U. S. and Mexico) * *
- Pr 32 State and local cooperation division

- S 1 State department
State law index, see Legislative reference service classification
- A 55 Sugar division
- N 20 Supplies and accounts bureau
- Ju 6 Supreme court
- A 73 Surplus marketing administration
- TC 1 Tariff commission
- TA 1 Tax appeals board * *
- TVA 1 Tennessee valley authority * *
- T 1 Treasury department
- S 9 Treaties
- S 6 Tripartite claims commission (U. S., Austria, and Hungary)
- I 29 United States travel bureau
- VA 1 Veterans' administration
- L 20 Wage and hour division
- W-1 War department
- J 18 War risk litigation bureau
- C 30 Weather bureau
- L 13 Women's bureau
- FW 4 Work projects administration

II. Law in process form divisions.

- 1 Annual reports; Congressional manuals, directories; histories of departments, etc.
- 2 Bills; Journals
- 3 Hearings of Congressional standing committees; of investigating committees or commissions originating through Executive order or under Departmental authority
- 35 Hearings of Congressional special committees or investigating commissions
- 4 Reports of Congressional standing committees; of investigating committees or commissions originating through Executive order or under Departmental authority
- 45 Reports of Congressional special committees or investigating commissions
- 5 Congressional proceedings (Annals, Register, Globe, Record)
- 6 Constitution; Subject compilations (shelve with particular department or agency) Executive orders and proclamations
- 61 Slip laws
- 62 Statutes-at-large
- 63 Compilations
- 65 Administrative rules and regulations (e. g. Code of federal regulations)
- 7 Decisions
- 75 Digests (General)
- 8 Series publications
- 9 Miscellany

MISS KELLER [concluding her informal remarks]: I think that about sums up the idea of classification of government documents insofar as I have worked with it. Arrangement by author, subdivided by "law-in-process" steps, is a simple scheme, and in law libraries this seems to be very important because, to begin with, the personnel is not accustomed to a lot of numbers on the backs of books and, apparently, these "law-in-process" steps, being only nine at the most, could be mastered without a great deal of trouble by the staff.

In our library where we use the system I have described we find it works out all right to date. If there are any other people who have ideas about classification I am sure we would be glad to hear from them. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN HILL: I wish to congratulate you upon your handling of such a dangerous subject, Miss Keller. As one of the new members of the Association, you perhaps were not told that classification is the war cry of this organization, as many of us well know. As a matter of fact, we have only to breathe classification and even the publishers will begin to fight among themselves.

I think we should limit this discussion, but if you do have a few questions we will entertain them.

MR. MILTON HIRSCHMAN (Luther M. Cornwall, Washington, D. C.): This problem of classifying hearings strikes very close to home because at the moment our organization has several thousand books which we are classifying preparatory to the issuance of the catalog. I had thought of classifying them in two ways: first, by House hearing, Senate hearing, or Joint hearing; then by Congressional session; then by committee (Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs, etc.), and finally by subject or House resolution. The second broad

classification would be by subject matter because I feel quite certain that many people who come to reference desks and ask for hearings on the Dies Committee, for instance, really do not know when it was held or what body issued it. Consequently, a classification strictly by Congressional session would be to no avail.

I would like to get the opinion of other librarians on this subject.

CHAIRMAN HILL: I told you we could start a fight even among the publishers if we breathed classification! We will call upon Mr. Price to comment on Mr. Hirschman's remarks.

MR. PRICE: I personally see no reason for treating a government document, just because it bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office, any differently than the book that bears the imprint of Prentice-Hall. I think if it has a certain subject matter it should be treated under that subject matter rather than arbitrarily simply because it is a government document. I feel that way, I think as a result of some early experiences of mine in seeing librarians automatically throw a government document in the corner when it came in because, they said, "We keep all our government documents together."

For instance, I was up at Hartford recently and saw a most interesting government document there regarding defense industries which had arrived that day by air mail. The mere fact that it bears the imprint of the Committee on Education and Labor of the U. S. Senate seems to me to be entirely immaterial as to how it should be treated. It was the most authoritative and the least prejudiced document there is on the subject of strikes in defense industries and full of dynamite. It seems to me that that it should be treated as a book just as if Landis of Harvard had

written it and it had been published under the Harvard imprint.

Incidentally, on Miss Keller's classification, I would like to have Mr. Piacenza tell what he does at Columbia to bring this sort of material together which has been found most profitable.

CHAIRMAN HILL: We would be pleased to hear from Mr. Louis Piacenza.

MR. LOUIS PIACENZA (Reference Librarian, Columbia University Law Library): Occasionally we read in the paper of a very important bill in Congress. Let's take the lend-lease bill, as an example. We knew that that would be popular in time, so we took the bill and all the amendments, the committee hearings, the committee reports, etc., and put them all together and bound them together chronologically. If somebody wants to read something on the lend-lease bill we have it all in one cover. Of course we do not have the Congressional Record material bound in the same way as we receive those in the repository. If anybody wants to go further in the bill we send him to another floor and there he has the Congressional Record.

What Mr. Price has in mind is that we bring all the House and Senate material on the bill together, and also the act if it is signed by the President, and it is all there in simple form.

MR. LINDQUIST: Mr. Chairman, I think that the type of procedure that has just been described to us is done a good deal in very large law offices where they collect everything they can pertaining to a particular act; for instance, the Revenue Act of 1930, the report and hearings are brought together in one volume. It is a very convenient system in a small library and also in a large library.

It seems to me that I would take issue just a little with Mr. Price in his example of the defense industries

document. It seems to me that he presupposes that the law library has a subject classification, which it does not have. I mean, you do not have any classification. You do not have one place in your library for National Defense material, do you?

MR. PRICE: No. We take care of that through the subject catalog and we put it in the same place whether or not it is written by Smith or Jones or by the U. S. Congress.

MR. LINDQUIST: That's it exactly; it seems to me that you put everything published by the U. S. Congress in one place.

MR. PRICE: If you will excuse me, I am very far indeed from wishing to state that I do not agree with what Miss Keller has done, knowing Miss Keller's library. The very fact that her system has been adopted there and is in use is to me a most excellent recommendation of what she has done.

MR. LINDQUIST: I do not take issue with anything that has been said in that sense. It seems to me, though, that government material should be shelved in a way that will facilitate its use. If a call comes in for a publication of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, you should be able to go to the hearings issued by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and get that hearing very quickly. Similarly, if someone wants a publication of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Education, or some other Bureau, it seems to me that you should have all that material in one place where a person could go to it.

PRESIDENT MORSE: May I ask one question of Mr. Piacenza? You mention the collecting of the material on the lend-lease bill as an example. How do you know that you have all the material that there is on that subject when you bind it?

MR. PIACENZA: That is a professional

secret! However, I'll tell you this much: It takes from six to eight or ten weeks sometimes to collect the material, and sometimes it takes postal cards and letters to every Congressman.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I have had the same experience. I was wondering if there was a simpler way.

MR. PIACENZA: Your Congressman from your home district.

PRESIDENT MORSE: He has given up!

MISS MINNIE WIENER (Federal Works Agency Law Library, Washington, D. C.): I want to say that in our library we have a legislative reference section and one of our chief services is to compile these so-called legislative histories, as we call them, which consist of the various prints of the bills, committee reports, hearings and debates in both Houses, and also whatever documents there are which relate to that particular legislation. We get the material together by following the Congressional Record proceedings very closely, and we found that by binding all of that material together, as Columbia University does, it has been of invaluable help to our attorneys in getting the interpretation of the law and also in drafting subsequent legislation. We have prepared such compilations of all major legislation referring to our agency and to its units, in addition, of course, to getting out the digest of the Congressional Record and Federal Register every morning. We use those digests as the basis for getting together all of this material.

MISS MARGARET COONAN (Library Company of the Baltimore Bar): Is there anyone here from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress? I was wondering if there was any service they could give comparable to that. We have the same trouble as Mr. Morse. We just bind what we finally decide is the most we

can get and let it go at that, but it certainly is a slipshod way of trying to get information. I was wondering if the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress could furnish the individual libraries with the information as to what there would be in the way of legislative history on certain acts.

MR. JOHN T. VANCE (Librarian, Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.): The Bill Digest Section of the Legislative Reference Service, of course, keeps an accurate record of every bill and every amendment and everything relating to the bill, including the legislative history of the bill. If you wanted any particular bill they would be glad to furnish that, but to provide you with a service of that sort without inquiry would not be possible.

HELEN MAY SMITH HELMLE (Equitable Life, New York City): I am asking if there would be anything that appears in the Congressional Record as regards the history of the bill that would not appear in the commercial services.

MR. VANCE: Those histories are supposed to be accurate. I do not think they would be any different. They have to have advance information on a good deal of this material, but as it is finally published it is supposed to be accurate and I do not think the Legislative Reference Service would have any additional information that would not be set forth in the legislative history in the commercial services. Of course, the Congressional Record Index and the House Calendar are as complete with reference to a bill as it is possible to be.

The only additional help I can think of at the moment is that if you are in Washington and want some very quick service—or, say, you are in need of a document at a moment's notice, there is a man at the Library of Congress

who has charge of the Capitol Station and he would be able to supply that. Of course, he would not do it regularly and it would not be fair to ask him to; but if you had a very urgent request you could call him on the telephone and state your need and I am sure he would be glad to help you. Also you have Mr. Hirschman who specializes in government material and I do not want to interfere with the legitimate business of our friends who are serving us in the book trade. He is specializing in documents and he has contacts and facilities for doing some extensive work of that kind; but when I am in urgent need for a legislative document I just call up Mr. Harold Lincoln in the Capitol and ask him to get it for us.

CHAIRMAN HILL: I think there are several dealers who do that work.

MISS KATHERINE GREENE (Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.): Don't all depository libraries get everything?

CHAIRMAN HILL: Most of us are not depository libraries by any means, and I do not think they get everything either—far from it! Hearings, and materials of that nature, are very hard to get.

We could discuss this subject of document classification all day and all night, and since the afternoon is getting on I am going to ask you to close the discussion.

We will next hear the report of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries and Association of American Law Schools. Mr. William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian of Duke University, needs no introduction, so I will just present Mr. Roalfe.

[Mr. Roalfe summarized the report, the full text of which is printed here.]

**REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
AND THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LAW SCHOOLS**

Adoption by the Association of American Law Schools, on December 29th, 1940 (see 1940 Proceedings, pages 141-142), of the same recommendations that were approved by this Association on June 28th, 1940 (see 33 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 332-333 (1940)), has given this committee authority to represent both Associations concerning the matters therein specified. Acting thereunder the committee has embarked on a program of activities which involves (1) the study of the library requirements in the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools in order to recommend appropriate interpretations and for the purpose of suggesting changes from time to time; (2) the rendering of such aid as may be requested by the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools in making inspections of law school libraries, and (3) the development of a program for the further improvement of the law school library service by all appropriate means, both because of the unanimous belief that compliance with minimum requirements should be regarded only as a starting point for each school admitted to membership and because legal education is requiring more and more service from the law school libraries.

While a great deal of the committee's work must of course be carried on by correspondence, advantage has been taken of the fact that a majority of the members attend the annual conferences of both associations to schedule a regular committee meeting during each of such conferences. Accordingly, meetings have been held in To-

ronto on June 27th, 1940, in Chicago on December 27th, 1940, and in Old Point Comfort on June 28th, 1941. These meetings have facilitated the work of the committee and it is planned to continue holding them.

As was fully expected, the task of organizing the activities of the committee is proving to be a laborious one, involving as it does the collection of a considerable amount of additional information about the law school libraries, the formulation of interpretations to the library requirements of the Association of American Law Schools and the preparation of forms to be used in connection with the making of inspections, in addition to the making of detailed inspections of the libraries of such schools as are now before the Association of American Law Schools for consideration.

In order to expedite the work, two subcommittees have been created and it is likely that the need for others will arise in the future. Miss Jean Ashman is serving as chairman of a subcommittee which has been tabulating the information relating to the librarian recently secured from all member schools—information that is proving quite useful in connection with the framing of suitable interpretations relating to the requirement that each school shall have a "qualified librarian." Miss Alice Daspit and Miss Marian Gould are assisting Miss Ashman with this work.

Miss Helen Moylan has agreed to serve as a subcommittee of one charged with the responsibility of keeping the extremely useful information appearing in her article "Selected List of Books for the Small Law School Library" (32 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 399 (1939); 9 *American Law School Review* 469 (1939)) up to date, both for the purpose of assisting the library inspectors in their work and so as to

make possible the periodic distribution of supplementary information, perhaps first in mimeographed form and at greater intervals by printing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

All of the information secured from the libraries of member schools, except that tabulated by Miss Ashman's subcommittee as indicated above, has been compiled by Miss Lillian McLaurin, Chairman of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics of the American Association of Law Libraries. This information, which appears in an Appendix¹ to this report, will not only be of great value to the Joint Committee, but to many other persons as well. Accordingly, arrangements are being made to prepare it in a form suitable for general distribution. Miss McLaurin's valuable cooperation is of course very much appreciated. It should also be noted that the office of Dean Bernard C. Gavit, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of American Law Schools, took entire charge of the distribution of the questionnaires to the law schools, thus insuring a higher degree of cooperation on their part and relieving the Joint Committee of a considerable amount of work.

Because the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools is frequently confronted with the necessity of applying the library requirements of that Association to specific situations, it some time ago requested the Joint Committee to formulate and submit a series of interpretations designed to remove possible ambiguities and reconcile apparent inconsistencies. In accepting this assignment the Joint Committee decided to commence with a study of the requirements relating to the contents of the collection and it is gratifying to be able to report that a series of interpretations

recently submitted to the Executive Committee have received its informal approval, with the understanding that, after they have been tested through actual application for a reasonable length of time, they will be resubmitted for formal adoption.

Progress has also been made in the study of the several factors involved in framing suitable interpretations relating to the librarian, a subject to which the meeting just held in Old Point Comfort was exclusively devoted, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to submit interpretations relating to this matter. When this task is accomplished attention will be turned to the formulation of interpretations relating to housing and equipment, to the relationship of the law library to other departments of the university, and concerning the extent to which the library service is actually put to use.

To date the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools has called upon the Joint Committee for assistance in connection with the inspection of five law school libraries. With respect to two of these, formal general reports, embodying specific recommendations, have been submitted. In the case of a third school, recommendations relating to a particular problem have been submitted and acted upon. In the two other schools involved the inspectional work is in its preliminary stages. The committee has not as yet recommended the final approval of the library in any of these schools but substantial progress is being made in all of them.

Special attention should be called to the fact that concerning two of the law school libraries mentioned above the inspectional work has, at the specific request of the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, been done also for that Association. Al-

¹ Printed at pages 304-307.

though the making of such joint inspections does not involve much additional work and it has the distinct advantage of coordinating all inspectional work relating to such law school libraries, this committee believes that, in view of the fact that the American Association of Law Libraries has a general committee on cooperation with the American Bar Association, which might very well be charged with this responsibility, the practice should not be continued without the specific approval of this Association. Accordingly, this committee submits the following recommendation:

That the Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools be authorized to make inspections of law school libraries for the American Bar Association when requested to do so by that Association, it being understood that the making of such inspections is not to involve the American Association of Law Libraries in any responsibility as a standardizing agency.

Respectfully submitted,
 WILLIAM R. ROALFE, *Chairman*
 JEAN ASHMAN
 ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY
 ALICE DASPIT
 MARIAN GOULD
 LEWIS W. MORSE
 HELEN S. MOYLAN
 ALFRED MORRISON
 HELEN NEWMAN
 OSCAR C. ORMAN
 LAYTON B. REGISTER
 VERNON M. SMITH

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, in order to place this matter before the members, I recommend that the report be accepted and that the recommendation just read be approved, but may I make it quite clear that the members of our committee are not anxious to assume unnecessary responsibility and will, therefore, be perfectly willing to have

any other committee take over the responsibility of making inspections for the American Bar Association.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Riggs.]

CHAIRMAN HILL: You have heard the motion and it has been seconded. Before we take a vote I would like to say that we regret that so many of us haven't any idea of the labor and amount of work that has been done by this committee. Heaven knows that they would like to get out of doing the work if it is possible, but I do not think we should permit them to.

[The question was called for, the motion was voted upon and carried.]

CHAIRMAN HILL: Our next report is the report of the Committee to Study Indexing of Legal Articles in Non-Legal Periodicals and to Cooperate with the W.P.A., by Miss Margaret Hall, Reference Librarian, Columbia University Law Library. I haven't seen Miss Hall here.

MR. PIACENZA: The report was filed. I report progress for Miss Hall.

CHAIRMAN HILL: I understand that Miss Hall is very, very busy and there are other personal matters that have interfered somewhat with the work. We understand the situation and are very sorry that Miss Hall cannot be here due to illness of her father at the present time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY INDEXING OF LEGAL ARTICLES IN NON-LEGAL PERIODICALS AND TO COOPERATE WITH THE W.P.A.

It is evident upon a perusal of even a few of the standard non-legal periodicals which are being published that much legal and near legal data is in sources which do not come to the lawyer's attention in the general course of his research. It is with the hope of bringing this material to the attention of the legal and law library professions

that a committee was formed. The Committee to Study Indexing of Legal Articles in Non-Legal Periodicals has made a survey of the question and has the following to report.

It has been decided to index materials published since 1900, starting with the current articles, and working back in point of time. About two years of indexing is now prepared on a 3" X 5" card file. The publications to be consulted will be general periodicals of the better type, trade journals, learned journals on economics, education, history, political and social science, technical publications and proceedings of societies. Many of these are, as yet, un-indexed anywhere.

The project will be limited to Anglo-American law. Each article is to be consulted by members of the committee or by trained persons. When the titles are not self explanatory, there will be annotations. At present the committee is engaged in plotting the work, and the list of periodicals and journals is in about final form. It is hoped that W.P.A. assistance may be obtained at least in the clerical angle of the work, and possibly in the overseeing of these workers. In the latter event, it would be essential to have either a good lawyer or a reference law librarian or law librarian with reference experience, in order that the index have a practical value. The W.P.A. headquarters which we have interviewed on this matter to date, however, have assured us that they are too busy with defense projects for the time being, although two states have evidenced a real interest in the work.

This project will extend over a considerable time. Its form of publication has not yet been determined. It is sincerely hoped that this index may in some way be combined with the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS so that the user will find all the periodical mate-

rial on his subject listed in one place. It is particularly urged that the committee which is working to obtain funds for the cumulation of the first eighteen volumes of the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS, seriously consider this in its request.

While the index is in process it will serve as a reference tool. And when it is in final form we believe that it will prove to be a valuable aid to the law librarian, the researcher and the lawyer.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. HALL, *Chairman*
HELEN BOYD
HARRISON J. CONANT
WILLIAM JABINE

CHAIRMAN HILL: The next report I am going to call for is the Report of the Editorial Board on Monographs (Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship). I give you Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD ON MONOGRAPHS

Special Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship

The Editorial Board on Monographs has not been very active, largely on account of my enforced absence from the United States for about three months during the Winter. Another factor causing delay was that both Mr. Hicks and Dr. Beardsley were getting out new editions of their manuals and we wanted to see what they were doing before definitely embarking upon our own project.

Last year I reported that Miss Elsie Basset, Supervisor of Cataloging in the Columbia Law Library, had at my request undertaken and completed a manual of law library cataloging. As a result of technical criticism in the School of Library Service a rather com-

plete revision as to form was necessary, with the result that Miss Basset was relieved from most of her cataloging duties during the past year and has devoted her time chiefly to this revision. The revised manual is now in the hands of the publisher. It will amount to about 400 pages when printed. About half of that will be a manual of cataloging; the other half will be various sorts of appendices. One will be a small list of subject headings, with an essay on how to assign them. Another will be a classification for law libraries which Miss Basset has worked out, not that she intends it to be adopted, but to be used primarily as an aid to a cataloger who is not a lawyer, to understand the structure of the law and how to assign subject headings. There are other appendices, and the manual is a beautiful piece of work.

There has been considerable disagreement among the members of this committee on the various aspects of the manual of law library practice. In the first place, we are disagreed as to the people for whom it is intended. Shall it be for all libraries, or shall it be for only small libraries? In other words, are we to have an exhaustive manual which will cover everything, or shall we have manuals of the handbook type which are the sort of useful thing that the A.L.A. is getting out?

The subject of a single manual or monograph comes up and that has to be worked out, though I had thought that question had been decided in favor of the multiple small monographs, because of the inability to find an author with the time and ability to do the single large one. However one member of the committee still favors trying the single large monograph.

It seems agreed that, if numerous small monographs are undertaken, sub-

jects and not individual authors shall be stressed, and efforts shall be made to have several in process at once. It has been suggested that the methods of the A.L.A. be emulated to the extent of sending out in advance mimeographed chapters of the various monographs for criticism.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to content. The majority believe that there should be no duplication of the bibliographical manuals such as Hicks and Beardsley. The minority favors an all-inclusive series, including exhaustive check lists of the type of Mr. Morse's Bibliography of Attorneys General Reports. This again brings up the question of the type of user contemplated.

Some members favor a classification manual. There is considerable opposition to an order work manual. Personally I favor a book buying guide at least, telling about dealers and prices, and contributed to by such people as Anderson of Harvard, Piacenza of Columbia, and Hern of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. One member favors a manual of subject headings; another a manual of book selection. The majority favors little or no treatment of elementary routines because they are covered in A.L.A. and similar manuals. I dissent.

As will be seen, there are important matters of policy and procedure to be worked out, as considerable disagreement exists as to the fundamentals of the manual or manuals.

Respectfully submitted,
MILES O. PRICE, *Chairman*
THOMAS S. DABAGH
ELIZABETH FORGEUS
RAYMOND O. LINDQUIST
JOHN T. VANCE

CHAIRMAN HILL: We should have a report of the Committee on Coopera-

tion with the American Bar Association, by Mr. Riggs of the Baltimore Bar Library. Inasmuch as that is almost duplicated in the report by Mr. Roalfe, there isn't any report to render.

CHAIRMAN HILL: The next report is the report of the Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association: Legal Publications and Law Reporting which was to be given by Chairman Oscar C. Orman, Director of Libraries of Washington University. Mr. Orman is not here, but his report is here to be filed with the Secretary and you will find it in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION: LEGAL PUBLICATIONS AND LAW REPORTING

The report of the committee this year is brief because the problem of duplication of law publications and the various ramifications of law reporting in general have been thoroughly studied and discussed in the past reports of this committee and in the reports of the American Bar Association Committee headed by Mr. James E. Brenner. These reports represent considerable effort on the part of many members of these two associations. They indicate that the problem of the unnecessary duplication of law books can best be solved by the action of state and local groups of lawyers and law librarians. For that reason the American Bar Association discharged its Committee on Legal Publications and Law Reporting after receiving its report last year. It would seem that the American Association of Law Libraries should follow suit by suggesting to state and local groups that they direct their attention to the task of reducing the cost and improving the product in the field of legal publications. This

can be done by letters coming from the desk of our President.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR C. ORMAN, *Chairman*
WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON
PHILIP G. MARSHALL
ALFRED A. MORRISON

CHAIRMAN HILL: Before I call upon Mr. Morrison for the next report I would like to ask Mr. Moreland to say a word in reference to something that they hope to do in Michigan. It is not entirely along this document line, but it is about regulations and rules of state governments very similar to the material that is being published in the Federal Register by the Federal Government. Mr. Moreland of Michigan State Library.

MR. MORELAND: This is just an idea of mine and of Mr. Woolfenden, Executive Secretary of the State Bar. I made a study for him of the publications of the various administrative bodies of the State of Michigan and I had a hard time finding their rules and regulations. Some of them are never even published; they are simply typewritten, and you may be able to find them if you find the right person in the right office. I talked to him about it some months ago and he was very much interested and thought in time we might introduce this bill in the legislature, but it was getting close to the end of the session so we thought we should wait.

I simply asked for this opportunity to make a statement of what we hope to do and ask for any suggestions. It is our hope that at the next legislature we may get a bill through which will call for the publication of all the rules and regulations of all the administrative bodies (which are increasing in numbers in Michigan) which will be effective January 31, 1944. Then we think that a semi-monthly publication

with a running index, perhaps a cumulative index every six months, would keep everyone in the State of Michigan abreast of the developments, particularly those out-of-the-way rules.

Mr. Woolfender had the idea that we might help to pay for this publication by using it as a means of carrying state advertising which is presently carried in various newspapers. Of course that will meet with some opposition, but he suggested that as a method of saving money for the state which in a way would pay for the publication.

I would just like to let you know that we have that in mind and I would be glad to hear of any suggestions from anybody as to how to carry it out. It really is very nebulous in our minds at the present time.

CHAIRMAN HILL: Mr. Price is our authority on documents and rules and regulations. Have you anything to say about that, Mr. Price?

MR. PRICE: All I know about rules and regulations is that we try to get them. Our people in the legislative drafting office want all they can get, but we find that there are very few of them available from any state similar to those which are published in the Federal Register. If anything can be done in any or all states to make them available I know that we in our own library will be exceedingly glad to get them, and I imagine other people will be also.

CHAIRMAN HILL: I am sure we are all interested in what Mr. Moreland has said and we will be exceedingly interested to have them go ahead with this experiment; in fact, we beseech them to go ahead with it because something should be done about this matter.

MR. MORELAND: So many of these are official rules and we cannot find them. We felt that if the laws were properly enacted it would be necessary

for them to appear in this publication before they become binding upon the people in the state.

CHAIRMAN HILL: We write to the commissions and in some instances the reply we get is, "We are sorry but they are not published." At least we would have them published through this proposal of yours.

The two last reports this afternoon will be given by Mr. Alfred A. Morrison, Law Librarian of the University of Cincinnati. His first report will be a report of the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

At the annual meeting of this Association in Toronto last year, Dr. Beardsley in his presidential address stated that "there is a need for some publicity work on the part of this Association." A few days later the discussion in connection with the report of the Planning Committee indicated, to some extent, the scope as well as the need for such publicity. This new committee was then authorized and its personnel subsequently appointed.

The factors which usually delay the organization and efficient functioning of a general committee whose members are widely separated prevented the accomplishment of much until after a conference of some of the members of the committee during the mid-winter meeting at Chicago. An exchange of views there and since that time by correspondence has resulted in the committee's arriving at some convictions concerning the work of publicity.

First: What does the Association desire to publicize? How may our objectives be reached? To what limits does the American Association of Law Libraries desire to go with the work of publicity? Perhaps our objectives

can be defined, the methods by which we may reach our objectives discovered, and the scope of our publicity work determined only in the light of experience. Since this is a new committee and no definite precedents exist within our own organization for guidance, perhaps a study of the work of publicity and public relations of other organizations, like that of the American Library Association, may be profitable. This study remains to be made.

Second: The committee takes the position that a general committee of the Association can give attention only to matters of general interest and that items of local concern should be left to local publications such as the *Law Library Bulletin of the University of Washington*, the *School of Law News Letter of Washington University*, the *Department of Justice Library Review*, the *Iowa Bar Bulletin* to which both Miss Moylan and Mr. Druker contribute, the *Detroit Bar Journal*, to which Miss Lathrop contributes, and many others. Individual librarians and local library associations must assume the responsibility for the publicity of matters of local concern and of limited geographical interest.

In this connection it has seemed desirable to try to secure for use in publicity work two types of articles which may be designated arbitrarily as major and minor.

A major article is one of considerable length and of sufficient detail to give the reader the necessary information from which he may draw some definite conclusions or on which he may take such action as his situation requires. Mr. Coffey of the University of Michigan has agreed to prepare such an article on "Microfilms and Microprints as Law Library Facilities" for publication in the *American Law School Review*, and Mr. S. E. Turner of the West Publishing Company, who is the editor of

that periodical, has agreed to publish it. The emphasis in this article will be placed on microfilms and microprints as library assets rather than on them as methods of reproducing the printed page, which the up to date law library already possesses or must acquire in the near future. The subject, "The Law Librarian and His Part in the National Defense Program," may be developed into a major article or be used for a radio broadcast if a radio program is possible.

Minor articles will of course be shorter and less exhaustive, but not necessarily less important. The committee hopes that minor articles may arouse interest in the subject matter of the article and a desire for more information later. To this end the committee has planned to publish summaries of some of the reports of our committees as "appetizers" for the final report, or for the publication of the results of some specific project. For example, a summary of Mr. Dooley's report on the Index of Bar Association Reports has been sent to the *American Bar Association Journal*. The work of this committee is nearing completion and it seemed desirable to publicize this fact to the bench and bar, as well as to librarians, through the *American Bar Association Journal*. A summary of Miss Hall's report of the Committee on Indexing Legal Articles in Non-Legal Periodicals, and a condensed report of the address on binding problems by Mr. Pelham Barr, were handled in the same manner. Mr. Poldervaart's press release was accepted by *The American Law and Lawyers*. It is recommended, therefore, that in the future the publication of all such interim reports be handled by the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations, if this committee be continued, rather than by the individual committees.

It is obvious that a general commit-

tee with a widely separated membership is not the most efficient agency to handle the work of publicity. There is too much of the "hit and miss" in securing information, and too much delay in giving consideration to available material and in placing that part of it suitable for publication in the hands of publishers, especially if the time of publication of any particular article is important. The chairman of a general committee is reluctant to exercise too much authority without consulting the other members of the committee, but the delay incidental to the necessary correspondence with the members of the committee is likely to defeat the whole purpose of publishing a carefully prepared article.

It seems desirable, therefore, to recommend that this committee be continued for another year, and that the chairman of the committee be given the necessary authority to act independently of the rest of the committee concerning the publication of any article and the choice of periodical or newspaper in which it may be published, when time of publication of the article is important.

We also suggest that the Association consider the appointment of some person as Director of Publicity and Public Relations. Such a director may well be assisted by a general committee. The chief duty of the Director of Publicity and Public Relations would be to serve as a clearing house for the handling of all articles moving to publishers. Such a central agency could expedite the work of publicity by avoiding delay when time of publication is important. The duties of this position would not be laborious and the time required would not be excessive. Consequently, it is not unreasonable to ask that this service be rendered gratuitously. Perhaps some plan may be worked out whereby the work of

the Advertising Manager and that of the Director of Publicity and Public Relations could be combined.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED A. MORRISON, *Chairman*

HELEN S. MOYLAN

ANNA M. RYAN

OSCAR C. ORMAN

CHAIRMAN HILL: You are asking for a continuation of this committee for another year. With respect to publicity and sending out these articles, did you consider the need of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL?

MR. MORRISON: We have taken it for granted that the editor of our JOURNAL takes care of all material that is necessary. She would have first opportunity.

CHAIRMAN HILL: Are there any other questions in connection with this report? If not, we will proceed to the final report of the afternoon, which will also be given by Mr. Morrison as Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries has nominated the following persons for the respective offices of the Association for 1941-1942:

For President—Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

For President-Elect—Mrs. Bernita J. Long, Law Librarian, University of Illinois.

For Executive Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Helen Newman, Law Librarian, The George Washington University.

For Executive Committee: Mr. Lewis W. Morse, Law Librarian, Cornell University; Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian, Indiana University; Mr. B. Bernard Druker, Law Librarian.

ian, Iowa State Law Library; Mr. Layton B. Register, Librarian, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED A. MORRISON, *Chairman*

JAMES C. BAXTER

ALICE DASPIT

FORREST S. DRUMMOND

HARRISON M. MACDONALD

CHAIRMAN HILL: If any other nominations are to be made, they will be in order just prior to the election of officers on Monday.

I think that concludes the program for this afternoon.

[The meeting adjourned at four-fifty o'clock.]

SUNDAY EVENING BANQUET—June 29, 1941

TOASTMASTER HILL: I have been having such a good time that I am pleased that our proceedings are not over. I am still looking forward to another day. However, we all regret that there are a number of members absent this time who usually are with us. Quite a number of our members who have been active in the Association for many years and also several of the new members we would like to see, are not here. However, there are here a lot of new members whom we have not had with us before and I know it is a great delight to all of us to have met these new members at this Annual Meeting.

We also regret the passing of four of our associates this last year. As you know, in our library we lost one of our very distinguished members of this Association—a man who had served 39 years as assistant to Mr. Poole and a gentleman who was a friend of every one of you that knew him. However, as Holmes was wont to remark when he retired from the Supreme Court bench, "To live is to function," and all of these good friends that have gone on would want us to continue to function in their behalf as well as our own.

It is unfortunate that our toastmistress was unable to be with us this evening. We certainly will miss her charming southern stories which I know she would have given us as well as that southern dialect that we love to hear.

I know I may say that every one here is disappointed that the former Miss Alice Magee, who is happily married since our last convention to Judge Brunot, is not with us this evening.

I have the pleasure of asking our President, Mr. Lewis Morse of Cornell University Library, to address us.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gary, Ladies and Gentlemen, as I look out here this evening I do not know whether to sing a lullaby or to go on and give some learned address in the law library field. We have had a pretty strenuous day and this celebrated tidewater atmosphere is beginning to catch up with us I am afraid.

Speaking of lullabies reminds me of a story I heard a short time ago. It seems that a new baby came to a family and among their troubles they had one which caused some alarm. After they had gotten used to the baby the father ventured out one evening for his first time out alone. He was not gone too long when he received a frantic telephone call from his wife in which she announced in a very alarmed voice that something terrible had happened. He said, "What in the world has happened now?"

She said, "Our girl has swallowed a fountain pen."

"What in the world have you done?" asked the father.

She said, "Well I've called the doctor

and have done everything I think I can do."

The father asked, "What are you doing in the meantime?"

She very promptly said, "I'm using your lead pencil." [Laughter.]

I haven't prepared any address for this evening. I wanted to use this opportunity merely as a gathering of our group in a family Sunday night circle; one where we could enjoy it completely, have it brief, and yet have a happy tone. I do want to thank all of the members for their wonderful work during the year. It has been a pleasure to me to have such fine cooperation from all of you. We have had a number of instructive ideas. Every person who has had a part in any work has certainly cooperated 100 per cent, and as I look back and also look ahead for our Association I can hardly help but think of all the possibilities that we have.

It is really an inspiration to see the new and capable members whom we are adding to our group each year and to welcome the new members who are here this evening and have been with us during this convention.

So with that thought in mind of appreciation and the fact that we are having such a splendid time, are among friends, are having good food and conviviality, I will conclude with thanks again to everybody. [Applause.]

TOASTMASTER HILL: In answer to Mr. Morse's thanks for the cooperation of the membership, I can only say that I know all of us have been only too happy to serve Mr. Morse in any capacity. In the coming year Mr. Morse is still going to help carry on the work of the Association. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons for having the office of President-Elect as well as that of President of the Association was to establish closer relation and contact between incoming and outgoing officers.

I feel—and I know that Mr. Morse acquiesces in this—that the relation of the incoming and outgoing President should be much closer than it has been in the past; that the incoming President should be instructed throughout the year with respect to unfinished duties in the past year. He has promised to instruct me during the coming year and to assist the Executive Committee in following up work that sometimes we allow to fall by the wayside that actually should be followed up and finished before the next year rolls around.

We are very fortunate this evening in having with us a distinguished Virginian, a gentleman who is very busy. He is President of the Richmond Bar Association; a Trustee of the University of Richmond; a gentleman who for eight years was commander of the Assembly of Virginia, and I believe has been a member of every important Tax Commission within recent years and is an expert in taxation; also I might add is the father of this beautiful young Richmond belle who sits here at my left this evening. Miss Gary informs me that he makes the finest mint juleps in Virginia. So far as I am concerned that is only hearsay. I have hopes that some time I will have the proof thereof and when I am up in Richmond I am going to be given an opportunity to see whether or not it is really true.

It is a pleasure to introduce to you Mr. J. Vaughan Gary, President of the Richmond Bar Association. [Applause.]

OUR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

J. VAUGHAN GARY

President of the Richmond Bar Association

Mr. President and Friends, I appreciate that very kind introduction but it convinces me that a person never

makes a mistake that it does not follow him all of his life. I was foolish enough at one time during my life to serve in the state legislature and I am never introduced that that fact is not referred to, which reminds me of the story of a young man who came to Virginia and began courting one of our young ladies. After going with her for a long time he came to her one night and said, "Mary, I am sorry I've taken up a lot of your time, but really I think I had better stop going with you."

She said, "Why, John, I am very much surprised to hear you say that. You have been going with me for a long time and I had hoped that one of these days we might be married."

He replied, "I just don't think I can marry you. I'd rather not tell you the reason why but I don't think it would be fair to you."

She persisted, as these young ladies sometimes will, until he finally told her: "Well, I'll tell you, I hate to confess it but my father is in the penitentiary and I don't think that under those circumstances I ought to marry you."

She said, "That's perfectly all right, John; my father is in the state legislature, so we're even." [Laughter.]

I am not going to call any names tonight but I really have been double-crossed. When I was invited to speak on this program I said, "Certainly I have nothing that I can say of interest to librarians." I imagine my daughter here and some of my friends in Richmond will question whether I even know where the library is! But they said, "Oh, you can talk about something."

I said, "If you will give me a subject I will speak."

They said, "All right, we will give you a subject."

I haven't received that subject up to this time, so if I have nothing to talk about tonight I want you to realize

that it is not my fault but rather the fault of the committee who very kindly asked me to speak to you.

When I began to consider what I should talk about I could not help but think about little Johnny who sat in the classroom and the teacher said, "Johnny, take 5 from 9 and what is the difference?"

He said, "That's just what I say, teacher; it sounds like a lot of foolishness to me, I don't see any difference at all." [Laughter.]

But really and truly there is so much to talk about in this present world emergency that the difficulty is not determining what particular thing to talk about but rather deciding just what one can leave out.

Today you have taken a very interesting trip. You have been through what we in Virginia call the Cradle of Democracy. Although I have no inclination tonight to enter into any dispute with some of your New England members who are attending your conference, we do claim in Virginia that at Jamestown you saw the site of the first permanent English settlement on the American continent which took place on May 13, 1607.

It was there, also, where on July 30, 1619, in the choir of a small frame church, the first representative legislative assemblage met on North American soil. That Assembly was composed of two bodies: the Council which represented the King, with councilors appointed by the King; the House of Burgesses, which was composed of members elected from the various boroughs of Virginia. That legislative assemblage was the predecessor of the present General Assembly of Virginia.

At Williamsburg you saw the College of William and Mary, the second oldest college in the United States. It was there that Thomas Jefferson, that great democrat, got his early training: that

outstanding exponent of democracy who drafted the American Declaration of Independence; who drafted the Virginia statute of religious freedom; who founded the University of Virginia, and was the father of the public school system in this country.

At Yorktown you saw the site where Lord Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781, which finally wrested the independence of our country from Britain.

I could go on and name many more, but I believe with these historical sites you may well recognize that we can properly lay claim to having in Virginia the Cradle of Democracy. In view of that fact, I do not believe that you would censure me very much tonight if I would talk somewhat about our American democracy. As a matter of fact, this is one of the few places in the world today where you can talk about democracy.

Our forefathers who established this democracy had very definite convictions. They believed in certain principles. They believed that man had certain inalienable rights which could not be taken away from him. They had seen dictators, they had seen despots; and they recognized that when they created a state there were likely to be despots, there were likely to be dictators. Therefore, in order that this government which they were founding might not wrest those inalienable rights from the people, they adopted a constitution, and they set up in that constitution a dictatorship. It was the first thing they did.

In the first three lines of the Constitution they named the dictator that this government was going to have when they said, "We, the people . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." And consequently, although we have a dictatorship in this country, we, the

people, are the dictators, and we have prescribed in the Constitution how far the government can go in governing our people, and we have said in that Constitution that certain inalienable rights and privileges must be recognized. We have said that there must be freedom of religion; we have said that there must be freedom of the press; we have said that there must be freedom of assemblage; we have said that there must be freedom of speech—that they are inalienable rights which no government has a right to take away from us. They established those principles; they were willing to fight for them; they were willing to die for them, as many of them did.

No sooner had they established those principles than they said: "Now for our own defense, for our own protection, we are going to say that we will not permit foreign aggression in our land," and back in those days when the government was weak, when it had little to defend itself, our President promulgated the Monroe Doctrine, and the nation went into several wars, as you will recall, to defend those principles.

They have handed down to us the priceless heritage of liberty, freedom and democracy, and these have become so commonplace in this land that we have taken them for granted, although one of those founders said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We have accepted them as heritages that could not be taken away from us by anyone. We have sat back and said: "We are a free people; we shall always enjoy freedom and liberty in America."

But today, unfortunately, there is a force alive in the world with one thought, and one thought alone—the thought of world domination; the thought that man has no inalienable rights; that all power is vested in the state. And that force, which is loose

in the world today, is challenging these principles which we hold dear. It is challenging our liberty, our freedom, our democracy.

Let there be no doubt about the fact that the war which is being waged today is not a war between England and Germany; it is not a war between Germany and Russia; it is not a war between countries of Europe; but it is a war between certain ideologies of government, and the question involved is not who shall win but rather whether democracy shall survive or whether totalitarianism shall rule the world; whether we shall have liberty or suppression; whether we shall have freedom or slavery.

To my mind there has never been any doubt as to what position America would take when a challenge of this kind came, and yet I cannot help wondering at times to what extent we are responsible for the condition which now prevails. We have a war of ideologies, it is true; and yet I do not think anyone can doubt the fact that this war has certain economic beginnings, has a certain economic basis, because had it not been for the economic conditions that existed in Germany, Hitler could never have arisen to the position of power that he now occupies in Germany and in the world. And I cannot help wondering at times if we are not in some sense responsible for that condition.

Let us for a few moments go back for a period. Our forefathers established a wonderful government. Under that government the United States has experienced the greatest prosperity that has ever been known by any nation on the face of the earth. We have grown into one of the most powerful nations of the world. As a matter of fact, at the time the last World War ended the balance of power in the world had changed from Europe, where

it had been previously, to the United States of America.

President Wilson, that great ideologist, recognized that fact. He recognized it to the point that he broke all precedents and went personally to Europe in order that he might sit at the peace table and dictate some of the terms of peace. He may have been wrong (I certainly am not going to argue tonight whether he was right or whether he was wrong); but he realized that at that peace table treaties would be signed which would either mean peace or future wars—and we had fought that war, you remember, as “a war to end wars,” as “a war to make the world safe for democracy.” They were sacred phrases that were on everyone’s lips when we were fighting. He saw that if it was to be “a war to end war” there must be a just peace, and yet when he arrived in Europe he found sitting around the peace table men whose hearts were bent on revenge. They had suffered tremendously; they wanted to make someone pay for their suffering, and I think he realized that it was absolutely impossible so soon after the fighting had ceased for that group to take a calm and dispassionate view of the situation and to agree upon a just peace.

Therefore, he insisted that, whatever might be the peace terms, we must have a League of Nations, with the idea that even though the peace terms were not just, as time passed, changes could be made in the treaties and any injustices which had been imposed around the table might be subsequently eliminated and the causes of future wars might be removed.

He came back to America. The United States at that time, as I said, was one of the most powerful nations of the earth. It occupied a position of power; it occupied a position of leadership. Then we decided that we did

not want the responsibility that goes with that power; we decided that we did not want to assume the responsibility which naturally fell to us as one of the leading nations, and consequently we refused to join the League of Nations. We refused to enter the World Court; and then we started quoting the words of George Washington—that famous Virginian who spoke for his time—that we ought “to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.” We decided that we wanted to have nothing to do with the rest of the world. Let them settle their disputes; we will not have anything to do with their quarrels. We will remain aloof from their bickerings here in the United States; we will adopt a policy of isolation. And we strictly followed that course.

Germany said, “We cannot stand the terms of the peace treaty.” Then followed the terrible situation where the economics of the world were not able to stand the strain. We went into the depression, all the time holding ourselves aloof. As a matter of fact, when people were starving in Europe, many of them hungry in our own land, we killed hogs to keep the prices up; we plowed under crops to maintain prices.

When the war broke out, professing that we had no love for aggressors, that we believed in democracy, and, almost aligning ourselves with those who are opposing the forces of aggression, we still continued to furnish the aggressors with the accouterments of war so that they might conduct their campaigns.

It seems to me at the present time we must recognize in America that if this war has taught us nothing else up until this time it has definitely taught us that we are in the world and that we must be a part of the world, and that we can no longer isolate ourselves but rather that we must shoulder our

responsibility in world affairs in order that we may maintain and defend those things which we hold sacred.

I do not believe that there is one in this room tonight who will not agree that we cannot permit Germany to dominate the world. What would life be worth? As a matter of fact, if Germany were to dominate the world we would all be out of a job. They have no law in Germany today. They have no need for lawyers; they have no need for law books. The only code in Germany is the will of the dictator, and we have seen in the last few months how frequently that can change.

I do not know how many of you read the article¹ of just a few weeks ago appearing in the *American Bar Association Journal* that was written by a refugee lawyer, in which he pointed out the fact that the legal profession in Germany had practically been exterminated under the Hitler regime. The few lawyers who are left to practice in the country dare not oppose the will of the Gestapo. If so, they soon find themselves in concentration camps.

Do we want that condition in the United States? Do we want to give up our liberty? Do we want to give up our freedom? Do we want to give up our justice? Do we want a regime under which there is no rule of law, no rule of reason; and the will of a ruthless dictator is supreme? When such a force is threatening the world and is threatening all of our free institutions we cannot isolate ourselves and hold ourselves aloof. Therefore, we must defend those principles. Our President aptly phrased our position in his recent speech when he said that we as Americans prefer to die standing on our feet rather than to live on our

¹ HERZBERG, ARNO A., *The Situation of the Lawyer in Germany*, 27 A. B. A. J. 294 (1941).

knees. I believe that echoes the views of the American people as a whole. Therefore it goes without saying that we must render such aid as we can at the present time to England and to those other countries who are fighting to stop the aggressor.

And yet I think it goes beyond that because sooner or later peace will come. If, after this war is over, we are content to sit back and see someone else determine the terms of that peace we will probably find that twenty years later we will have to go back and again defend those principles for which we have stood throughout the years. We must see to it that when a peace is concluded it shall be a just peace, and I dare say at the conclusion of this war no one is going to have a greater voice at the peace council than the United States. Unless we raise our voice in favor of justice, in favor of liberty, in favor of freedom, we will see another peace concluded that probably will be just as shortlived.

And then there must be readjustments, there must be a reorganization, and certainly it behooves us as the champions of democracy to cooperate with the other nations of the world towards the establishment of a new order. Not the new order which Hitler is proclaiming today, which is neither "new" nor "order"; but rather a new world order based upon freedom and justice in which all peoples everywhere may enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. [Applause.]

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Toastmaster, I know I express the views of everyone here when I express sincere appreciation for the message our speaker has given us—a message that gives his own convictions and the convictions that I am sure all of us share, at least in substance if not in detail. Therefore I would like to move that we have a

rising vote of thanks to our speaker for coming tonight and giving us this message. [Applause, the assembly rising.]

TOASTMASTER HILL: We are very happy, Mr. Gary, that you spoke to us in the serious vein in which you did this evening. I feel that we know that this is our war; that we all know that we are defending democracy; and, as you pointed out, we must not forget that the balance of power has shifted and that if we are going to save this democracy we must maintain the balance of power and we must assume our place in world affairs. As you stated, we are paying the penalty for failing to do so. We paid the penalty when we failed to assert leadership just before the fall of the Bruening government. It was not essential or necessary for that government to fall in Germany; we did not desire that the government fall in Germany. But the democracies, this democracy failed itself in leadership and, as you have said, we got Hitlerism.

In one last word, as you pointed out, we must not forget that democracy is the only government which speaks for itself, and I am going to ask this membership as it goes back to the East, the South, the West and the North, individually to assume leadership in our own small way seriously—as seriously as you assumed your leadership here tonight in addressing us—and that each and every one of us go back home demanding that we are willing and even ready to fight for democracy, not tomorrow but, if necessary, today. [Applause.]

We will adjourn the meeting until tomorrow morning. If the Garys do have a few minutes that they can give us, we hope they will join our family circle.

[Adjournment at ten o'clock.]

MONDAY MORNING SESSION—June 30, 1941

The meeting was called to order at ten-ten o'clock by President Morse.

PRESIDENT MORSE: With your permission, we will take up first the reports of the various committees. If things go along on schedule, we should finish by noon. The first report you will notice on our program is the report of the Committee on List of Law Libraries—Chairman Margaret D. Stevens, Law Librarian of the University of Arizona. Mrs. Stevens has submitted a report which will be printed in the *JOURNAL*.

The noteworthy thing that the committee has done this year is the publication of the list, through the courtesy of the Commerce Clearing House, in separate form, which we have found very useful. If any members have suggestions about that I wish that they would write to the committee. The list seems to be in a very usable form and I think it is a grand improvement over the old system.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES

Your Committee on List of Law Libraries wishes to report that the 1940 List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada was published through the generous courtesy of Commerce Clearing House, Inc., in December of 1940 and was distributed to all members of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Since the 1940 List had been delayed from the usual spring publication date until fall, 1940, it was felt that the completion of the 1941 List might well be held up until the fall of 1941. However, the majority of the law libraries have already been contacted and the statistics are in the hands of the committee. So far, the names of 11 libraries of over 5,000 volumes which had not

been listed previously have been added to the list for this year. It is suggested that any member of the Association who may have noticed any omission in the 1940 List would perform a service to the Association by reporting such omission to the chairman of this committee. All such corrections will be welcomed and appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET D. STEVENS, *Chairman*
HAZEL A. ANDERSON
HELEN BOYD
MARGUERITE DORAN
ELIZABETH FINLEY
GEORGE A. JOHNSTON
FRANKLYN S. JUDSON
LYDIA L. KIRSCHNER
ARTHUR LENHOFF
MARGUERITE D. LYONS
ILA R. PRIDGEN
HAZEL REED
DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH
RICHARD M. WELLING

PRESIDENT MORSE: The next report is the report of the Committee on State Bar Association Reports and Publications by Miss Pauline Gee of Yale University Law Library. She has submitted this report which contains data on all of the various bar publications. With your permission, we will file the report and will have the material appear in the *JOURNAL*. If there are any questions, they can be answered by referring to this report which will be here at the reporter's desk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS

In reading over some of the recent Reports of the Committees on Bar Association Reports we find the following suggestions offered in 1939 by former President Baxter. "My only sug-

gestion for your Report would be that it might be helpful to have the report include information on each Bar association publication, whether or not there has been any change, particularly as to source of distribution. It would also be helpful if your report would set out whether or not exchanges can be arranged. The publication of such information would doubtless save considerable fruitless correspondence on the part of individual librarians." Accordingly the members of this committee sent out questionnaires to the secretaries of the state associations, the results of which are tabulated below.

ALABAMA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. No Proceedings published since 1931, uncertain as to publication in 1942.

STATE BAR OF ARIZONA. Proceedings not published.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS. 1940 Report latest published. Available Secretary.

STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA. 1939 Report latest published. Available Secretary.

COLORADO BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. (Letter from Secretary reports "By action of the Board of Governors on April 26, 1941, the publishing of separate volumes of annual reports will be discontinued as such, and the Proceedings will be published in *Dicta*.")

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT. Reports are published in the *Connecticut Bar Journal*, usually in the October number. "Law libraries are put on the mailing list by request, copies free." Geo. H. Cohen, editor, 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. "Proceedings are recorded but not published." An occasional Yearbook containing a listing of officers, committees, by-laws, etc., is published. 1940/41 Latest issue.

FLORIDA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Florida Law Journal*. Price \$5, P. O. Box 466, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. Available Secretary.

IDAHO STATE BAR. 1940 Report latest published. Free to libraries and Associations.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. Proceedings now published in the *Illinois Bar Journal*, May and June numbers. Distributed by the Journal, 704 First National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill. as gifts to libraries, on exchange for other

legal periodicals, and for sale other than to libraries at \$2.

INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Reports are published in the *Indiana Law Journal*.

IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings and reports formerly published in the *Iowa Bar Review*, a supplement to the *Iowa Law Review*, will now be published in the News letter issued by the Association. Available on exchange.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS. Proceedings are published in the *Journal of the Bar Association of Kansas*.

KENTUCKY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. Standard Printing Co. \$1.50.

LOUISIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. "Has not published Proceedings since 1934. We hope to publish certain portions of the proceedings from 1935 through 1941. The proceedings referred to are those of the voluntary Louisiana State Bar Association that was created in 1847 and became extinct on April 18, 1941, with the creation of the Louisiana State Bar Association (the same name) under the rule making power of the Supreme Court. No doubt the proceedings of the new Association for 1941 will be published and distributed." Letter of Charles Fenner, Jr., Secretary.

STATE BAR OF LOUISIANA. Report of first meeting. 1934-35.

MAINE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1938-39 Report latest published. Obtainable from Maine State Library.

MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. Available on exchange. Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Court House.

MICHIGAN STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Michigan State Bar Journal*. Price \$3.50.

MINNESOTA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Minnesota Law Review*.

MISSISSIPPI STATE BAR. Proceedings are published in the *Mississippi Law Journal*.

MISSOURI BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Missouri Bar Journal*.

MONTANA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1929-1936 (lv) Report latest published.

NEBRASKA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Nebraska Law Bulletin*. Available on exchange with Nebraska State Library.

STATE BAR OF NEVADA. Proceedings published in the *Nevada State Bar Journal*. Price \$1.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1938-39 Report latest published

(n. s. v. 7 no. 3) Available on exchange with New Hampshire State Library.

NEW JERSEY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. Available on exchange with other Bar associations.

STATE BAR OF NEW MEXICO. 1940 Report latest published. Gratis.

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. Available on exchange with New York State Law Library.

NORTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest published. For sale by Secretary. \$1.35.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BAR. 1940 Report latest published. Obtainable from Secretary. Price \$1.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA. Proceedings are published in the *North Dakota Bar Briefs*. Gratis.

OHIO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Ohio State Bar Association Report* (a weekly publication).

STATE BAR OF OKLAHOMA. Proceedings are published in the *Oklahoma State Bar Journal*.

OREGON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published as *Supplement to the Oregon Law Review*.

PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. Available on exchange, 112 Market St., Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION. No Reports published since 1929. No immediate prospect of future publications.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. Available Secretary.

STATE BAR OF SOUTH DAKOTA. Proceedings are published in the *South Dakota Bar Journal*. Available on exchange. Secretary.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE. Proceedings are published in the *Tennessee Law Review*. Available on exchange.

STATE BAR OF TEXAS. Proceedings are published in the *Texas Law Review*.

UTAH STATE BAR. Proceedings are published in the *Utah Bar Bulletin*. Available on exchange with other Bar associations.

VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. Limited exchange list. Secretary.

VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. For sale by Richmond Press, Inc. Price \$2.

VIRGINIA STATE BAR. 1940 Report latest published. Available Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Washington Law Review*.

WEST VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1939 Report latest published. For sale at \$2, Box 1372, Charleston, W. Va.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN. 1940 Report latest published. Available on exchange with Wisconsin State Library.

WYOMING STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Nothing published since 1933-34.

Other Bar Association Publications

COLORADO. "Directory of Colorado Bar lawyers," to be published in Fall 1941. "Newsletter containing digest of opinions, administrative rulings, etc."

ILLINOIS. "Classified register of members, second edition, 1940." \$2 per copy. Free to law libraries or in exchange for other legal publications. Published by Illinois State Bar Association, 704 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

LOUISIANA. "Supreme Court of Louisiana. Articles of incorporation of the Louisiana State Bar Association. . . ."

MONTANA. "Sunderland, Edson R. The pre-trial state of litigation."

NEW HAMPSHIRE "Reports of the committee on juvenile and domestic relations courts of the New Hampshire Bar Association" published by The Record Press, Rochester, N. H. Free.

"Addresses of Messrs. Joseph Wentworth and Walter Powers of the Boston Bar and Remarks of Mr. Justice Marble of New Hampshire given at the Legal Institute of the midwinter meeting of the New Hampshire Bar Association." Price 50c for all three. Available from Conrad E. Snow, Secretary, Rochester, N. H.

Respectfully submitted,
 PAULINE E. GEE, *Chairman*
 MARIAN GOULD
 VIRGINIA W. BREWER

PRESIDENT MORSE: The next report will be given by Miss McLaurin concerning the work of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics. I do not want to rush matters unduly, but if there are statistics and other figures which we will have to study, the best place naturally will be in the JOURNAL.

MISS McLAURIN: That will be perfectly all right with me.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you. We will look forward to examining these statistics in the JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS

The Committee on Law School Library Statistics would like to report a very active year. It has cooperated with Mr. Roalfe and his Joint Committee on Cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries and

report. A few comments might be in order. The previous arrangements of these statistics have been by geographic divisions; however, since Mr. Roalfe's tabulation was arranged by student enrollment, it was thought best also to arrange our tabulation by student enrollment, so as to have a further basis of comparison. Below is given a sum-

Summary of Statistics

	1939-40	1938-39
Number of questionnaires sent	94	104
To what libraries sent	Law School Ass'n and three foreign	Schools having over 10,000 volumes
Number returned	84	87
Total number of volumes added for whole country by purchase, gift and exchange	121,431	135,493
Average per library	1,480.8	
Total number of books added by purchase	93,507	
Smallest number of volumes added during year by purchase, gift and exchange	225	259
Largest number of volumes added	8,296	14,313
Total spent for books in whole country	\$413,970	\$437,864.10
Average per library	5,307.30	
Average cost per volume for country	\$4.42	\$4.96
Collection available to the public:		
Not available	34	Majority available
Available	40	
In part	10	
Central library control:		
Complete control	1	Orders—54 no
Catalogs and clear orders	12	21 yes
Orders and does bookkeeping	3	Catalogs—58 no
Orders alone	5	19 yes
Catalogs and processes	1	Others—55 no
Catalogs alone	4	6 yes
Orders catalogs and does binding	2	
Total number of full-time staff	208	211
Total number of part-time staff	567	605
Total amount spent for staff	\$288,085	\$302,793.25
Average—per school	4,432	
per person	1,386.41	

the Association of American Law Schools by tabulating statistics gathered by the Association of American Law Schools. It has also collected and tabulated more detailed information concerning law school libraries which is submitted as an appendix¹ to this

mary of statistics as gathered for the year of 1939-40 by this committee and those gathered for the year 1938-39. A study of the two years will reveal certain salient points—noticeably that the amount of money spent for books and staff has decreased for the last year. This might, in part, be accounted for

¹ Printed at pages 308-309.

by the fact that this year three less questionnaires were returned.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN McLAURIN, *Chairman*
ADELINE ADAMS
A. MERCER DANIEL
FRANCES FARMER
MARCELLA HOULTON
KATHERINE O'CONNOR

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Poldervaart, if you are ready we will hear the report of the Special Committee on Local Law Library Service.

[Mr. Poldervaart gave an abstract of the committee report, the full text of which is printed below.]

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LOCAL LAW LIBRARY SERVICE

Community Law Libraries

By the term "community law libraries," for the purposes of this report, we restrict ourselves to that group of community libraries established for the use of lawyers in a particular locality or a small geographical area, county, city, or district, which are supported in whole or in a large measure by public funds, whether that be through taxation, imposition of filing fees, recording fees, etc. In our report a year ago we mentioned the fact that this is the type of community law library which should be the ultimate objective if completely adequate local service is to be established under most circumstances. (33 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 228 (1940).) Our study this year has borne out this proposition. However, it has also shown that various methods of maintaining such libraries have proved more satisfactory than others. To study and analyze these different plans of support has been one of the responsibilities of this committee and we accordingly submit here-

with a digest of legislative enactments of various states under which community law libraries have been or are now being established together with reports as to the success of operation under these various statutes, wherever such information has been obtained during the course of this study.

In Arizona 25 per cent of all fees collected by the clerk of the superior court in each county, and such additional percentage of such receipts as the board of supervisors may authorize, are placed in a county law library fund. This fund must be used to purchase books for county law libraries under the direction of the judge of the superior court. (1931 Session Laws of Arizona, page 22; 1939 Arizona Code, Annotated, Sec. 34-129.) It is to be noted that this act is an amendment of an earlier statute (Sec. 1486, Arizona Revised Code, 1928) which did not permit additional authorization above the 25 per cent, indicating that the one-fourth allotment proved inadequate in counties where the amount of legal business was limited and the income from such fees was small. The law now does provide adequately for the law library needs of the counties. There are, however, certain additions which might clarify the law, reports Mrs. Margaret D. Stevens, librarian, University of Arizona College of Law. It is uncertain whether fines should be included in "all fees" and there is considerable argument that this allotted money should take care not only of the purchase of books but also the repair of them. It has also been suggested that the act could be improved by providing that purchase and maintenance of physical equipment and costs incident to the operation of such library should be a charge against the budget of the superior court of each county.

California.—California county law

libraries have been admirably described by Herbert V. Clayton in a recent article in 32 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 322 (1939). In summary, the libraries are organized under the Political Code, secs. 4190 to 4204, and 4300; income is derived from a fee of one dollar for each suit filed in certain courts, and in addition the county supervisors may contribute not over one hundred dollars a month to the law library fund, besides providing quarters; control is given to a board of five members, of whom three are usually superior court judges. The powers of the board are similar to those of trustees under California general library laws. The use of the library is open to all, but removal of books is restricted to the judiciary and members of the bar, as prescribed by each library board. A section of the county public library law permits the law library board to make an agreement for operation of the law library by the staff of the public library. In the case of counties with small income this option is advantageous, but is little used. Extreme variation exists between the counties in the size of library and quality of service, due to the difference in numbers of suits, which are the principal basis of income.

In *Colorado* need for better local law library service appears to be a live question. John C. Banks, Grand Junction, Colo., secretary of the Mesa County Bar Association, reports that his association successfully sponsored legislation this year to amend Sec. 9, Chap. 45, Colorado Statutes Anno., 1935, to give express authorization to counties in the state to levy a tax for establishment and maintenance of county law libraries. Secretary William Hedges of the Colorado Bar Association reports, however, that three counties (Jefferson with county seat at Golden, Pueblo county at Pueblo, and

Denver county at Denver) had previously established community law libraries supported by the county, supplemented by donations from local attorneys for special books, but there appeared to be some question as to the legal authority for establishing such county law libraries.

In *Connecticut* each county has a law library supported by the state through yearly appropriations. New Haven county has two, one in New Haven and one in Waterbury. The county law libraries at Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven are reported as large, and the libraries in counties with smaller population as adequate. The law books in the state library at Hartford are also available to anyone who wishes to consult them, and "in these days of automobiles," reports Mr. James E. Wheeler, secretary of the State Bar Association of Connecticut, "it is very simple to go to Hartford if the local law library does not contain the necessary authorities."

DELAWARE FEE SYSTEM ADEQUATE

Delaware has a system of county law libraries which furnishes support through criminal fines, supplemented by gifts. Sec. 4314, Revised Code of Delaware, 1935, provides that "all monies recovered upon forfeited bail bonds and recognizances taken for appearance in the Court of General Sessions of the state in and for New Castle and Sussex counties and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the two counties, as well as 50 per cent of all monies paid as fines by persons sentenced for crime in either of these courts, shall be set apart and kept in a fund to be used from time to time to acquire, maintain and care for law libraries for the courts in New Castle and Sussex counties." (28 Delaware Laws, Chap. 235.) This system of county libraries fulfills

the local needs, the secretary of the Delaware Bar Association reports.

The *Florida* legislature declared in 1937 by legislative enactment that members of the bar are officers of the courts of that state and as such ought at all times to have access to an adequate law library in order that those seeking the services of counsel might be competently and professionally advised and represented; that a great number of the members of the bar did not have access to an adequate law library so that they might advise themselves upon the law of the land and that it was in the interests of the general welfare and public interest of the state that law library facilities be opened up for them. (Chap. 17720, Acts of 1937, sec. 1.)

The Dade County, Florida, law library at Miami was established in 1937. Chapters 17720 and 18013, taxes each member of the bar in counties of 180,000 or more population (Dade county only qualifies) an occupational license tax, of which ten dollars is set aside in a law library fund, to be expended on the order of the senior circuit judge; in addition, space for the library is provided in the county courthouse. The income of approximately \$5,000.00 a year is spent on books and supplies. Other income derived under Acts of 1939, ch. 19078, providing that one dollar for each suit filed shall be paid into the law library fund. This income, of \$9,000.00, is spent for librarians' salaries and air-conditioning of judges' chambers and the library. Three trustees, appointed by the senior circuit judge for a four-year period from the members of the bar, administer library affairs and purchase books. The librarian and assistant are both attorneys. The fund assures a minimum law library at present, with the Reporter System, early reports prior to the system, special annotated series, citators, and many texts. As the col-

lection grows in size, users increase rapidly. Mrs. J. Mullens Smith, librarian, says: "I understand that both Tampa and Jacksonville are establishing county law libraries under other and recent acts of the legislature. Except for the supreme court library and the university law libraries . . . I know of no other."

In *Idaho* the community law library problem is partly solved by an unusual Supreme Court set-up. The Supreme Court sits at different times of year in Boise, Pocatello and Lewiston, and it maintains a state law library in each of these three cities. The libraries are supported in part by appropriation and in part by attorneys' admission fees. The University law library at Moscow, entirely supported by appropriation, provides facilities in another part of the state. Sec. 4-104, Idaho Code Annotated. (Sec. 4, Chap. 187, Laws of 1927) provides that all fees paid by attorneys at law upon their admission to practice, all fees paid by notaries public upon their appointment, and any other moneys and fees required by law to be paid into the state law library fund are considered as appropriated for the use and benefit of the state law libraries. (See also Sec. 4, Chap. 86, Laws of 1925, which was amended by this 1927 act.)

In *Illinois*, practically all of the counties are given some room in the courthouse for a law library, but these libraries are frequently limited to the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Court Reports and Illinois statutes designed for the use of the judges. In about fifteen counties the Board of Supervisors contributes some money toward the upkeep of a somewhat more extensive law library, but even in these cases the amount appropriated rarely exceeds \$500.00 a year, and usually is much less. On the whole, the local law

library situation in Illinois is entirely inadequate.

In *Kansas* each attorney who resides and practices in a county which has a population of 43,000 or more is required to pay an annual registration fee of \$10.00, provided a majority of the members of the bar of the county elect to come under the provisions of the law. (General Statutes of Kansas, 1939 Supp., Secs. 19-1308 and 19-1311.) Also a library fee of \$1.00 is taxed in all cases, civil and criminal, including appeals from city, justice of the peace and police courts. The act is not applicable in counties where the state maintains a law library, nor in counties having a population of less than 50,000 unless the bar of the county was maintaining a library and a state teachers college is situated therein. Fees collected are used to maintain a law library in the county court house or other suitable place which is to be provided and maintained by the board of county commissioners with the judges of the district court of the county and two members of the bar appointed by them acting as trustees. In counties with a population of more than 125,000 and having an assessed valuation of more than \$150,000,000.00 the trustees may release the board of county commissioners from the duty of maintaining the library in the court house or other suitable place and may maintain it in some other suitable place not provided by the county commissioners. In these counties there are five trustees, two of whom are district judges and three members of the bar of the county, selected by the county bar association. (House Bill No. 338, 1941 Legislature.) All registered members of the bar, judges and county officials have free use of these libraries in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the trustees. At present only six counties qualify under these various

acts, and one of these does not maintain a law library.

In *Kentucky*, statutes (Sec. 2438c-8, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes Annotated, 1936 Revision; Chap. 63, Kentucky Acts, 1930) provide for establishment in the county seat of a county law library. The fiscal court is authorized to appropriate from the general court fund to pay for legal text books, decisions of the courts of other states as well as for decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky where books furnished by the state have been lost. *Ibid.*, Sec. 2438c-10. Any person may use the books in the library but books may not be taken from the library except by officials and by attorneys-at-law who are allowed to take them into the court rooms but not elsewhere. *Ibid.*, Sec. 2438c-11.

Maine law provides that when seven or more persons desire to be incorporated as proprietors of a county law library they may do so by applying in writing to any justice of the peace in the county, who may issue his warrant directed to one of the applicants, requiring him to call a meeting thereof at such time and place as the justice may appoint. (Laws of Maine, 1929, Chap. 164; Revised Statutes, 1930, Chap. 70, Sec. 1.) Under Sec. 12, Chap. 70, Revised Statutes, 1930, where five or more attorneys reside in a county, any five of them may procure themselves and the other attorneys resident in the county to be incorporated as a county law library association for the purpose of establishing a county law library. The treasurer of the association is under Sec. 13 of this same act authorized to receive moneys from the county treasurer and bequests and gifts for forming a law library. Sec. 9, Chap. 16, Revised Statutes, 1930, together with certain amendments as to amounts provided for in Chapter 168, Laws of 1931, authorizes the treasurer

of each county to pay a specified amount of money to the treasurer of the county law library association for use and benefit of the law library. The county treasurer is in addition required to pay to the treasurer of the law library association of his county all money received from persons admitted upon motion to practice in the courts of record.

Maryland statutes have for many years provided for allowances from fines for maintenance of law libraries in the state. The last enactment, Chap. 89, Laws of Special session, 1936, page 205, provides that one-half of the fines imposed and recognizances forfeited to the Circuit Courts for the several counties of the state shall be paid to the clerks of the respective courts, to be expended under direction of the judge or judges of these courts for augmentation of the court libraries and one-half of the fines and recognizances received by the City Register of Baltimore City from the justices of the peace of Baltimore and the sheriff of Baltimore as adjudged by and accruing in the Criminal courts of Baltimore, and collected and received by or through the sheriff, are paid by the City Register to the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, but the sum may not exceed \$3,000 in any one year. The counties of Queen Anne's, Caroline, Cecil, Anne Arundel and Talbot are expressly excluded from operation of the act.

In *Massachusetts* the treasurer of each county must annually pay for the support of law libraries such sums as may be appropriated therefor by the general court, and the county commissioners shall include in their estimates of county expenses a recommended sum for these law libraries. Sums so appropriated are to be applied to purchase of books and maintenance of the libraries for use of courts and of citizens. In

counties which have a law library association the county commissioners shall secure from such association recommendations as to the amount it deems necessary for maintaining the law libraries. (Acts and Resolves, 1935, Chap. 202, page 192.) See also Mr. Stebbins' account on the Massachusetts County Law Library System in 14 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 69 (1921).

The *Michigan* statute provides for county law libraries (Vol. 22, Sec. 27.2224, Mich. Statutes Anno.; Mason's 1940 Cumulative Supplement, Sec. 15179). County treasurers are required to credit all fine moneys for violation of penal laws to the library fund. It is provided further that in counties having a population of not less than 50,000 and not exceeding 500,000 the county treasurer shall credit semi-annually all fines, penalties and forfeitures to the county law library fund, up to \$1,500.00 in any one year. A special provision is made for the superior court of Grand Rapids. In some of the populous counties such as Genesee of which Flint is the county seat, there are fairly good libraries maintained by the counties, reports John C. Bills, secretary of the State Bar of Michigan. In the less populous counties the common practice is to maintain a small library in the court house. "Of course," adds Mr. Bills, "the trouble with these small county libraries is that they are not able to afford the expense of a librarian; and a library without a librarian is not at all satisfactory."

In *Minnesota* county and district bar libraries are maintained by 50¢ and \$1.00 fees on filing proceedings in the courts of the county. The state has a complicated collection of laws providing for establishment of law libraries to meet the requirements of particular counties. For instance, in counties having a population of 200,000 or more the district court may au-

thorize and require the county board, or other body in charge of the courthouse to furnish rooms therein for a law library, whenever a private owner of such library offers to furnish and maintain it for at least ten years. (Sec. 5670, Mason's 1938 Supplement, Minnesota Statutes, 1927). Chap. 129, Laws of 1937, provides that in counties having an assessed value over \$22,800,000, a population of 27,000 to 28,000, and an area of 90 to 92 townships, the county board may establish a law library. By act of 1933, Chap. 291, sec. 1, a law library may be established in counties with more than 475,000 inhabitants. By an act of the 1935 legislature law libraries are established in counties with a population of 220,000 to 330,000. (Acts of 1935, Chap. 184, Sec. 1.) Under the act of 1933 providing for law libraries in counties with more than 475,000 inhabitants, a filing fee of \$1.00 is exacted from each party in any civil suit, action, or proceeding filed in such court (with certain exceptions) and under the 1935 act which establishes law libraries in counties with 220,000 to 330,000 inhabitants a fee of 50¢ is charged from each party in a civil action, suit or proceeding (similar exceptions). By Chap. 96, Session Laws of 1939, page 149, law libraries are established in counties having not less than 41 nor more than 43 congressional townships, and having an assessed valuation of not less than seven nor more than eight million dollars, and a filing fee of \$1.00 is exacted from each party in civil suits, actions or proceedings in the district courts, with usual exceptions. Chap. 325, Laws of 1939, page 462, authorizes establishment of a county law library by resolution of the county board of commissioners in any county having a population of more than 35,500 and less than 50,000 inhabitants and containing

not less than 60 full and fractional congressional townships, for the use of judges, lawyers, county officials, municipal officers and inhabitants of the county. A fee of \$1.00 in civil suits, actions or proceedings is provided, to be paid by each party. So far, however, there are county law libraries only in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, reports Arthur C. Pulling, librarian of the University of Minnesota Law School.

In *Montana* any law books bought for use by county officers are available for use of the lawyers in the locality, but there are no specific provisions for establishment or maintenance of county or other local law libraries.

In *Nebraska* the statutory provision for county law libraries is limited to Douglas County, in which Omaha is located (Stats. 1929, ch. 51-214), by the statement that the county board in counties of more than 150,000 population, may, when they deem it advisable, provide for procuring and maintaining a suitable law library for judges, county attorneys and deputies, county officers, and such other persons as the county board may deem proper. Supervision is entrusted to the judges of the district court.

In *Nevada* on commencement in, or removal to, the district court of any county in the state of any civil action, proceeding or appeal, the clerk of the court is required to set aside from the costs received, such sum as shall be established by ordinance of the county commissioners, not exceeding five dollars in any case, for a "Law library fund," to be expended in the purchase of law books and periodicals, and in maintaining a law library at the county seat. In addition, if it appears to the board of county commissioners that during a five year period immediately preceding that debts incurred in establishing and supporting

the law library have not been fully paid or materially reduced, then the board may, at the next annual tax levy, levy a special tax upon all taxable property within the county, both real and personal, including the net proceeds of mines, sufficient to raise a sum which will discharge the indebtedness. (Laws of Nevada, 1926-27, page 74; Nevada Compiled Laws, 1929, Sec. 2250.) Maximum use has not been made of the provisions of this statute, however. In Clark, Elko, and Washoe counties, \$2.00 are being set aside out of each filing fee for support of the county law library; in others, apparently nothing at all.

New York had considerable legislation dealing with law libraries under jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the appellate division libraries which are supported by state appropriation. In addition twenty-two supreme court libraries (district libraries) in Brooklyn, Long Island City, Riverhead, Catskill, Hudson, Kingston, Troy, Monticello, Saratoga Springs, Plattsburg, Glen Falls, Utica, Watertown, Binghamton, Delhi, Elmira, Norwich, Bath, Buffalo, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and White Plains, are likewise largely supported by means of state appropriation. (Baldwins N. Y. Consolidated Laws, Anno., 1938, Educ. Secs. 1162-1184c.) New York also has some county law libraries maintained by the counties themselves. For a more detailed explanation of the New York law library system see Miss Anna M. Ryan's paper in 32 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 308 (1939).

North Carolina has several local law libraries which are maintained under local laws, supported by a \$1.00 library tax on cases in courts of record, according to Dillard S. Gardner, marshal-librarian of the Supreme Court. Buncombe County, North Carolina, law library at Asheville is supported by the

library fee of one dollar in each bill of costs of the superior court; and in addition, space and maintenance in the courthouse are supplied by the county, with a deputy clerk of the Superior court assigned as librarian. The administration is by a library committee of the county bar association. All income is expended on books, averaging about one hundred dollars a month. Together with gifts of the libraries of retiring attorneys, this amount has proved adequate for the needs of the local bar and permits increasing service to approximately one hundred lawyers for a population of fifty-five thousand. "The Library is in constant use in the trial of cases, and frequented constantly and very largely by the younger members of the bar," according to Mr. J. G. Merrimon, chairman of the library committee of the Buncombe County Bar Association. Since the law establishing a library fee is public-local in nature, this provision does not apply to other parts of the state. Libraries are reported as existing in Charlotte and Durham, but details are lacking at this time.

OHIO PLAN IS SUCCESSFUL

In Ohio ever since 1872 (69 Ohio Laws 165) certain public funds have been made available to the law libraries of each county and today each of the 88 counties in the state has a local law library supported in part by public funds. The original act and subsequent amendments permitted portions of funds in state cases to go toward the support of law libraries. Municipalities paralleled state statutes with municipal ordinances and the municipalities thereby received money which formerly went to the law libraries. At the 1939 session of the General Assembly the Ohio Bar Association secured enactment of amended Senate Bill No. 46 (118 Ohio Laws

453) to restore to the local law libraries funds which had been diverted.

As the law now stands certain portions of all moneys collected by municipal corporations accruing from fines, penalties, forfeited deposits of bail bonds or forfeited recognizances taken for appearances by municipal courts, police or mayor's courts for offenses and misdemeanors brought for prosecution in the name of the municipality under penal ordinances, where there is in force a state statute under which the offenses may be prosecuted, must be paid over to the trustees of the law library of the county in which the municipal corporation is located for purchase of law books and maintenance of such law library associations. Fifty per cent of moneys collected by justices of the peace from fines, penalties, forfeited recognizances, etc., are paid to the law library trustees. In addition each county of the state contributes all moneys arising from fines and penalties levied and forfeited bail bonds and recognizances taken by the common pleas and probate courts of such county, up to \$1,250.00 per annum. Likewise in each county 50 per cent of all moneys arising from fines, penalties, forfeited deposits and forfeited bail bonds and recognizances taken for appearances on account of offenses under the liquor control act and state traffic laws are paid to the trustees of the law library association in the county, except that not more than \$1,200.00 per annum received under the liquor control act may be so used.

The effectiveness of this source of revenue is illustrated by a schedule of receipts from the various sources for the period Jan. 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940, a recapitulation of which follows: From cases in the Common Pleas and County courts, \$17,261.00; municipal courts, \$42,786.02; mayor's courts, \$8,-

331.69; justices of the peace courts, \$6,749.95; probate courts, \$1,100.50; liquor and traffic courts, \$490.12; and receipts which were not tabulated or segregated, \$4,269.12, making a total for the nine-month period of \$80,989.06.

In *Oklahoma* under Chap. 35, Acts of 1939, law libraries were established in Cleveland, Kingfisher, Lincoln, McIntosh and Texas counties. A library fund is created for each county, but its derivation varies from county to county. In Cleveland county an initial \$1,000 is taken from the court fund of the county and five per cent of all further earned and collected fees which accrue to the court fund are earmarked for the county law library fund. In Kingfisher county \$1,500.00 was ordered diverted from the court fund for setting up a law library, but no provision was made in the act for continuation of funds. For Lincoln county \$750.00 was ordered taken from the court fund and 10 per cent of all further earned and collected fees accruing to the court fund were ordered paid into the county law library fund. The law library fund for McIntosh county was created by allocating 10 per cent of all court funds of the court of that county and in addition by assessing an annual fee of \$5.00 against each active member of the bar of the county for maintenance of the county law library. In Texas county 10 per cent of all court funds are diverted to the county law library fund.

In *Oregon* each county seat has a reasonably satisfactory law library located in the court house, reports Mr. F. M. Sercombe, secretary of the Oregon State Bar. These libraries are supported by a surcharge on filing fees. In all counties with over 100,000 inhabitants the plaintiff or moving party pays a \$2.00 library fee and each defendant or other party a \$1.00 library fee in every civil suit, action or proceeding filed in

either the circuit or the county court. The county courts are authorized to contract with any law library association maintaining a law library at or convenient to the courthouse for use of the library by all attorneys admitted to practice in the state and are required to pay therefor all the library fees collected pursuant to the act. (Secs. 29-117, 29-118, 29-119, Oregon Code of 1930; Oregon Comp. Laws Anno., 1940, Secs. 93-814, 93-815, 93-816.)

In counties under 100,000 inhabitants a similar library fee which is equivalent to 10 per cent of all other filing fees provided by law is authorized when so directed by the county court. (Sec. 29-120, Oregon Code of 1930; Oregon Comp. Laws Anno., 1940, Sec. 93-817). In counties where a district court is maintained and in which law library fees are collected by the clerk of the circuit court in civil cases, a library fee of 25¢ for plaintiffs and 20¢ for the defendants is charged in all cases (excepting actions in the small claims department) filed in the district court. (Oregon Laws of 1935, Chapter 377; Ore. Comp. Laws Anno., 1940, Sec. 93-820.)

South Dakota at one time had two of three county law libraries maintained by the counties and local lawyers, reports Karl Goldsmith, Pierre, S. D., secretary of the South Dakota Bar, but these have been abandoned. No report as to the reasons for these abandonments has been received.

In *Texas* the courts of civil appeals are authorized to purchase law books out of fees collected under provisions of Chap. 104, General Laws of 1935. These fees are in addition to funds appropriated for the law libraries by the Legislature. Chap. 303, General and Special Laws of 1937, regular session, provides for establishment of county law libraries in counties having three or more district courts sitting for all of

their terms or some of their terms with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. For this purpose a tax of \$1.00, paid as other costs are paid, is collected in each case, civil or criminal, except suits for delinquent taxes filed in every county and/or district civil or criminal court. Under earlier legislation a county law library may also be established at the county seat by the commissioners court of any county containing a city of over 160,000 population and the commissioners court of such county is authorized to make appropriations therefor as necessary properly to maintain and operate such library. (Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Art. 1697 and Art. 1698.) A sum of fifty cents in each case, civil or criminal, is added as costs in every county or district court, if it has eight or more district courts and four or more county courts. (Art. 1702a.) Orville C. Walker, Jr., librarian of the Texas Supreme Court, reports that all counties do not have county law libraries but that they are "quite successful in those counties that have them." Mr. Walker feels that the legislation should be broadened in order to supply proper service throughout the entire state.

Virginia has a unique provision. If members of the bar practicing in any county or city procure by voluntary contribution a law library of the value of at least \$500.00 for use of the courts held in such county or city and of the bar practicing therein, it becomes the duty of the circuit court of such county or city to require its clerk to take care of the library. (Code of Virginia, 1919, Sec. 374; Acts of 1936, Sec. 347-8, reenactment under new section numbers.) But Lloyd M. Richards, state law librarian of Virginia, advises that at this time not a single law library has been established under the act. In several of the larger cities law libraries are

maintained by the bar associations through a fee system.

The problem in Virginia is probably not so acute as it might at first seem due to the fact, as R. E. Barber, secretary-treasurer of the Virginia state bar, points out, that there are several federal court libraries, the libraries of the several law schools and the State Law Library, all of which make their collections accessible to lawyers throughout the state. In the larger cities the local bar associations usually, also, maintain a very good legal library.

* *Washington* now has a provision that in every civil action commenced in the superior courts of counties of the first, second and third classes, there shall be paid to the clerk of the court in addition to other fees required by law, a fee of \$1.50 by each party to the suit. All such fees go into the county law library fund and can be expended only for the county law library. (Session Laws, 1937, Chap. 32, page 79.) Under a previous act the amount of the fee was \$1.00 which proved insufficient to maintain county law libraries adequately. (See Sec. 8, Chap. 84, Laws of 1919; Sec. 8254, Remington's Revised Statutes.)

Wisconsin—Wisconsin counties are provided with law books purchased by direction of the circuit judge, in an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars annually for each county, unless the board of supervisors authorizes more. The court clerk keeps the books in his office for the use of the courts and attorneys. (Wisconsin Stats. 256.40.) Milwaukee county has a separate provision (256.41) under which the county board may acquire a law library and books and house them in the courthouse or other suitable quarters. The board must provide reasonable compensation for the law librarian and assistants, who are selected

by civil service examination (16.31 to 16.44). The library is open to attorneys and the general public. Purchase of additional books may be directed by each circuit judge of the county (9 at present). The book purchase fund consists of three hundred dollars for each circuit judge and smaller amounts for inferior courts, totaling roughly four thousand dollars, derived from real property taxes. The library is about one hundred years old, and gifts and purchase of books of the Milwaukee law library association in 1932 (founded 1868), have added greatly to the value of the collection, Miss Susan M. Drew, law librarian, reports.

Lawyers' Cooperative Libraries

In states or communities where county or other local law libraries are not maintained with public funds, and legal authority does not appear presently possible of attainment, probably the next best solution is the cooperative library project sponsored by the lawyers. In larger communities a cooperative plan is often sponsored by the local bar association or lawyers' club. But even two attorneys in the same locality can theoretically cooperate by varying their purchases rather than duplicating them in order to widen the scope of legal reference material available to their respective libraries. When the group is extremely small there is perhaps a practical difficulty which was pointed out by one lawyer in these words: "We are the only two lawyers in our community and are on opposite sides of almost every case. I hesitate to go over to opposing counsel's office to borrow his own books to beat him with."

In making this study some interesting plans for cooperative law libraries have come to light which we outline herewith.

The Birmingham, Alabama, Bar As-

sociation maintains an Association library in cooperation with the Circuit Court of the County. The lawyers are reported well satisfied with the arrangement.

About a year and a half ago attorneys of *Mesa County, Colorado*, voluntarily agreed to establish a library fund by donating all money earned as guardians ad litem and as counsel for indigent criminals. This plan brings in around \$500.00 a year. While this sum is very helpful it is not sufficient to maintain an adequate library. It suggests itself, therefore, as a valuable medium of supplemental income for a library which obtains support from other sources as well.

The *Stark County Law Library Association in Ohio* has an arrangement which is interesting in this connection. The Stark County Law Library is partly maintained by provisions of Ohio law already discussed. (Secs. 3056-1, 2, 3, 4 and 3058, General Code of Ohio; 118 Ohio Laws 453.) In addition, however, by voluntary arrangement, the members of the Association assign all fees accruing from notary affidavits on cases filed in the Common Pleas Court of the county to use of the library. Membership dues provide additional revenues. Membership is divided into three classes: (1) those who hold stock, (2) senior members, those who have practiced five or more years, and (3) junior members, whose practice is less than five years at the bar. Regular dues of a senior member are \$10.00 a year and those of a junior member, \$5.00. These dues are reduced, however, if the sum collected by the Association in any one year exceeds \$2200.00, to \$5.00 for senior members and \$1.00 for junior members. Use of the library is limited to members of the Association, county officials and township trustees.

James A. Potter, secretary of the

Missouri Bar Association, writes that there are some cooperative libraries in his state. Use of each of these libraries depends upon membership in the group who own and maintain it. An annual membership fee is imposed and the library maintained thereby.

In this committee's report last year, building of special lawyers' buildings with a central library was suggested as a possible means of solving the local law library problem. At least four libraries which suggest the feasibility of this plan may be noted. One of the oldest arrangements along this line is that of the law library in the Scarritt Building in Kansas City, Missouri. The Kansas City Bar library was moved to the Scarritt Building in 1907 under arrangements between the Kansas City Bar Library Association and owners of the building, providing for free rent for the library. All other library expenses are paid from dues of members of the Bar Library Association.

In *Sioux Falls, South Dakota*, a community law library is maintained by lawyers with offices in the Security Bank Building. Original membership of this group consisted of seventeen or eighteen lawyers maintaining offices in the building. When the Northwest Security National Bank, which owns the building, originally planned its construction about twenty years ago, bank officers wished to make their building attractive to lawyers and offered free space for a community law library. However, not until about five years ago did lawyers with sufficient interest in such a library take up quarters in the building who, in turn, aroused sufficient enthusiasm among the other lawyers in the building to insure success of the project. Officers of the bank provided ample space and the lawyers generously donated both books and cases to the library. Most of the expense

of book maintenance is apportioned among the lawyers by assignment of responsibility for upkeep of certain sets. A library committee, once each year, prepares a statement as to the amount each lawyer spent for the upkeep of the library and makes an adjustment for such expenditures in connection with an annual assessment, which "never has been very large." Enough money, however, is raised in this manner to take care of incidental expenses such as telephone and to buy an occasional set of additional reference books. Roy E. Willy, one of the lawyers in the building, says the arrangement has operated "at a very substantial saving to every lawyer in the building and, in addition, has materially increased the library facilities to every law office in the building."

Charlotte, North Carolina, reports a similar plan. A law library association was organized in the spring of 1885; a charter was granted by the legislature (Chap. 1, Private Laws of 1885) and amended in 1907 (Chap. 315, Private Laws of 1907). On November 26, 1926, the library was sold to Charlotte Law Building, Inc., and it is maintained by that corporation which also owns the office building in which it is located. Tenants have free use of the library. Lawyers outside the building may use the library by paying \$60.00 a year in advance. As an adjunct to the library, for use of which a special fee is charged, a number of services, such as federal tax, trade and industry, labor relations, inheritance taxes, North Carolina taxes, are taken. The library employs a full time librarian.

Idaho has a cooperative library at Moscow in the Robinson building.

Other Examples of Cooperation

In one *Illinois* county each lawyer gives one half of his guardian ad litem

fees to support of a county law library. In another county the lawyers have formed a library association and pay fees amounting to \$30.00 a year each.

In *Iowa* several law libraries in the larger cities are maintained by lawyers' copy fees. Sioux City and Cedar Rapids maintain law libraries on this plan. At Ottumwa lawyers have an informal agreement to keep up different sets of reports in order that there may be a number available in town without putting the whole burden on any one office.

Oregon has no regular cooperative libraries, but, says F. M. Sercombe, Oregon State Bar Secretary, "it is the general practice for individual attorneys and firms having more or less extensive libraries to be generous in their use by other members of the bar."

In *Virginia* members of bar associations in several cities pay certain fees into their local associations which are used to buy books for the law library of the particular association. The cities of Norfolk and Roanoke have libraries supported in this manner.

Space in county, district, Federal or municipal court buildings is customarily regarded as being the most ideal for legal libraries. Certainly this location is convenient for use of the library by the court and the attorneys when they appear before the bench. However there are times and situations which do not always make this location the most desirable. Such supervision or attention as the library may receive is all too often limited to the custodian or the janitor, with the clerk of the court or the judge's secretary assigned the responsibility for seeing that the library book account is paid. It is suggested that at least in situations where law books are paid for through a cooperative arrangement among the lawyers themselves and from the standpoint of improved library service and

supervision, the possibility of arranging for a legal section in the community public library where the collection will have the supervision of a trained librarian, should not be ignored. Supervision can here be obtained at little or no extra cost and in many cases books will be accessible to the lawyers in the evening and at other times when government buildings and offices are closed. A few reports of this type arrangement have come in. While they have been too few to permit of any definite conclusions, in those cases which have come to the committee's attention, the arrangement appears to have been entirely satisfactory.

Where lawyers are not located within easy distance of a centrally located library, establishment of a union catalog of books in the lawyers' private libraries, permitting greater interchange in the use of law books has proved helpful in a number of places. Union catalogs of this kind are reported in use in Albuquerque, N. M., by members of the Albuquerque Lawyers' Club; in Clinton, Illinois, by the DeWitt County Bar Association; in Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Bar; in Houston, Texas, by the Houston Bar Association; and in Charlotte and Asheville, North Carolina.

Summary and Conclusion

Summarizing, there are but a few states in which local law library service appears adequate. These, in the main, are the small, more populous states along the eastern seaboard. There are, however, a few scattered states throughout the nation where with the aid of supporting legislation, service is reported as adequate. Most surprising fact brought out in this study is that many states have legislation which, if diligently executed, can or undoubtedly will provide for adequate,

or at least substantially improved, local law library service, as is indicated by the experience of those states where due diligence has been shown in pursuance of such legislation.

While it certainly is not unexpected that in large population centers, more adequate local law library facilities usually exist, the reasons for this may carry a significant implication. That better service exists may be largely accounted for by the fact that members of the bar here are better organized into local associations which in many cases sponsor local law library service as tangible association projects. Lack of more adequate service in less populous areas appears to lie largely in the fact that there has been no organized attempt on the part of lawyers to take full advantage of the possibilities presented by already existing legislation. Where full advantage has been taken of these opportunities provided by law a greatly improved local law library service, with one possible exception, has resulted. Since organized local bar association activity is generally impossible in the more sparsely populated areas, it would appear now that the best medium for familiarizing the bar with its existing opportunities for improving local law library service is probably through appointment of special committees by the respective state bar associations to develop these possibilities of local law library service under already existing statutes, and to conduct a publicity and promotional program to vitalize the legislation.

In states where no legislation designed to provide adequate local law library service exists, appointment of committees should be made, both to sponsor such legislation as a groundwork for more effective local law libraries, and to vitalize the legislation after it is enacted.

Until such legislation is obtained, much can be done toward improving law library facilities by cooperative action on the part of the members of the bar.

In conclusion, we, the members of this Committee on Local Law Library service, believe that the special purpose of this committee has now been substantially completed and request accordingly that it be discharged. In doing so, however, we recommend that the committee on publicity of the Association give such public notice to the findings of this committee as it may deem desirable. This committee recommends in this connection that at least one hundred extra copies be printed of this report and made available to state and local bar association secretaries and others who have cooperated with it. Without exception, all secretaries who responded to the committee's questionnaire seeking information pertinent to this study assured us of full cooperation in publicizing the results among the members of the bar of their respective states. Not only, therefore, should this report be placed in their hands as a token of appreciation for their assistance, but likewise as a medium of carrying out the most urgent need as revealed by this report—acquainting the Bar of our several states with possibilities that exist for improving the local law library service within their own states. It is suggested that many bar associations may find it advisable to appoint committees within their groups to undertake promotion of better local law library service not only in large centers, but likewise in all counties and districts where service is now lacking or inadequate by vitalizing existing legislation or by promotion of legislation where no statutory provisions now exist.

Finally, your committee desires to express its appreciation to the many

state and local bar association secretaries who have contributed so materially to the information for this report. We desire also to express our thanks to the law librarians, supreme court clerks and members of law library boards throughout the country who have supplemented the information received from bar association officials. This committee likewise desires to give credit to Mr. Lester Lopez of the Los Angeles County Law Library who assisted Mr. Dabagh of the committee in preparing the material for certain sections of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ARIE POLDERVAART, *Chairman*
HERBERT V. CLAYTON
THOMAS S. DABAGH
HELEN S. MOYLAN

Mr. POLDERVAART (adding at the close of his abstract of the committee report): There is one member of the committee who does not agree with this view that the committee be discharged. There is a lot of work of a publicity nature which needs to be done in order to bring the matter of this study before the members of the bar throughout the country.

The question which I would like to raise here is: Should we continue this committee for that principal purpose remaining of publicizing the results of the study, or should we turn this responsibility over to the Publicity Committee which this Association now has?

We are faced with the problem of avoiding duplication in action between our various committees, and also there is always a danger if two committees might be expected to carry out a certain work that each committee will rely on the other to do it. We should have a definite understanding as to whether the Publicity Committee should go ahead and handle the publicity of the results of this study which has been

made or whether we should continue this special committee for another year for the purpose of doing this publicity and promotional work.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Poldervaart. What action would you like to have considered?

MR. POLDERVAART: I would like to hear a very brief discussion as to whether the members think we ought to have this special committee handle publicity, or should that be turned over and made a part of the duties of the Publicity Committee?

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, it has been my observation that when you've got a good committee you had better keep it. We've got a good committee. Brother Poldervaart doesn't tell us about himself, but he said the rest of them worked hard. Being the chairman, I suppose that he worked hard, too. So they know more about it than any committee in existence or one that may be appointed can learn about it probably in six months' work. They have been at it for two years. I assume from what he has stated this morning that there is still further work which can be done, and my idea would be to continue the committee.

MR. MORRISON: I happen to have been a member of the Committee on Publicity. I am sorry that Miss Moylan isn't here to speak for us because she is a member of both committees and therefore knows both sides of this story. My feeling is that the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations cannot find the time to compile information to be used for publicity purposes, but the committee can assemble that material and handle it and see that it gets to the respective publishers.

Therefore, I am inclined to believe that the Publicity Committee could not go ahead and compile information such as this committee has been collecting, but I do think that the Committee on

Publicity should have the opportunity of serving as a clearing house for interim reports and information that goes to publishers so that it will be centralized and there will not be duplication of publication.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Poldervaart, do you think that could be handled as Mr. Morrison suggests?

MR. POLDERVAART: I think we could prepare, for instance, copies of any materials and turn them over to Mr. Morrison. It will be just a matter of a few details. I do not think it would be absolutely necessary to continue the full committee. We could handle that material in a rather short time and turn it over and let Mr. Morrison's committee see to the dissemination of it.

PRESIDENT MORSE: What is your pleasure? Would you like to have the committee continued, or would you consent to having the committee continued?

MR. POLDERVAART: Certainly we would consent to having the committee continued. I am of the group which feels that there is not enough work left for the committee to continue. However, Miss Moylan thinks we should continue it for the full year.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: I so move.

PRESIDENT MORSE: We will consider that motion of Mr. Johnston that this Special Committee on Local Law Library Service be continued for the next year.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Morrison, voted upon and carried.]

MR. MORRISON: Just as a matter of information, may I call your attention to the fact that Mr. Poldervaart's committee published an interim report of their work last fall in the *American Bar Association Journal* which I hope all of you saw, and just recently he sent me another summary of his report

which has gone to the *American Law and Lawyers* for publication. So the committee has been furnishing some excellent material for so-called publicity work. I think it is fine that they will continue during this next year.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Fine! I think they have done grand work and I am personally pleased that the committee is continued. If anybody has any request regarding local law library service, I am sure they will find some helpful information in these annual reports and interim reports.

We have one more committee report, the report of the Special Committee on Group Insurance. We have talked about that during the year. We find that there is not very much that we can do, but I know that some people want to know what the possibilities are in the field of group insurance and retirement benefits. Mr. Johnston, will you please take the floor? I think there are some people who want to ask you some questions.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GROUP INSURANCE

When this committee was appointed I will be perfectly frank to say that I thought that there was some possibility of having group insurance in this Association. When I began to talk with insurance people who could help me, I found at first that there was some little chance of getting it but not with the company with whom I was talking, or the representative of that company, and I was referred to some other company.

I talked to two or three companies and wrote some letters on the question at issue and I soon found out that for all practical purposes group insurance was not possible for our organization, and that is the substance of my report, which has been concurred in by the

other two members of the committee. One of them, Christian Due, lives in Hartford, which you know is the home and center and kingdom of insurance companies. I suppose, in the United States. There did not seem to be anybody down there that knew very much about helping us on our question. The other member of my committee is Mrs. Helen Smith Helmle of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

As a result, I wrote a letter to Miss Newman, Executive Secretary, and I will read it and let it be filed. Then if there are any questions that occur to any of you which I can answer, of course I will be glad to do it.

January 14, 1941.

Miss Helen Newman, Executive-Secretary
American Association of Law Libraries,
720 20th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Subject: GROUP INSURANCE.

Dear Miss Newman:

I am afraid I cannot get any group insurance for a large number of our membership and will have to drop the proposition. Sorry, because at first I, in my small experience, thought a good life company would be glad to help us.

The argument is about as follows:

Group insurance is insurance for a group of persons working for one firm or corporation in *business for profit*. The American Association of Law Libraries is an organization not for profit and could not handle a group insurance proposition. So much for the Association.

While some of our libraries are incorporated, still they are not for profit and are lucky if they have enough funds to pay annual expenses. They could not contribute monthly to group insurance. Therefore neither the American Association of Law Libraries, as such, nor each library can help run group insurance. It boils down to picking out names of 200 or more of our members and letting some life insurance company write a *term* policy for each one, at regular rates, and open up a book account with each one. It seems to me that neither the Committee on Group Insurance nor our Association, nor even individual law libraries (and by that I mean individual librarians) can

do anything which would result say in 200 of our members getting group insurance, even if 200 could be lined up. There would be no reduced price of each premium.

In group insurance, I am told, persons over 60 years old are not included. However, we have many members from 30 to 50 years of age who could qualify if they so desired; but they would have to qualify individually, pay individually the full regular rate individually and each receive an individual policy. This is not group insurance. In group insurance only one policy is written. The corporations hand in the names of all employees (presumably fairly good risks and under 60 years of age). Each employee pays, say, 60¢ per month, which is deducted from the pay check of each. The corporation adds enough money to pay the monthly premium on the group, and sends one check monthly to pay the entire bill. The amount paid by the employer may be 60¢ per person or \$1.60, or any other sum. All that is necessary is that the total money remitted monthly pays the monthly premium for the group. The insurance company makes only one entry of bookkeeping per month and there is no monthly statement to each person in the group. Such group insurance terminates sometime—often before death. There is no loan or cash value while the insurer keeps his job, and when the employee leaves his company, he may or may not get something of value.

I have asked the best posted man I know in Chicago about this proposition. He has studied the question and the above is the result. If you have the name of anyone who knows of any group insurance, cheap, which our members could have, I will be obliged to you if you can give me his name and address.

Very truly yours,
WM. S. JOHNSTON, *Librarian*
Chicago Law Institute

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Johnston. Are there any questions that any of the members would like to ask about group insurance or retirement benefits?

MR. RIGGS: I think Mr. Johnston's report is exactly correct because it would not be possible for the American Association of Law Libraries as a whole to take out insurance on its members, but I do think that some plan should be worked out for a pension of its mem-

bers. This has to be done through the individual libraries.

You might readily say, "Why can't each library do that itself for the members?" It is an individual project, but I think that the Association by making suggestions would help each library to solve its problem. For instance, my own library is run by a board of lawyers, which is not particularly interested in forms of pensions for its staff members; but I think if a general policy was worked out by this Association the board would be willing to follow it.

It would seem to me that it would have to be worked out along this line: the library itself should put up so much money for the pension fund and the individual should do as they do in the public pension funds and other pension funds. It is in keeping with the policy of this whole country now to have some form of social security or pension plan, and I think a committee ought to be appointed by this Association to look into that phase of the matter and make a report. I suggest the appointing of such a committee.

PRESIDENT MORSE: May I ask a question, Mr. Riggs, as to what you would like to have as the scope of the work of this committee?

MR. RIGGS: The scope of it would be to work out some pension plan to be put into effect by the individual libraries. I do not know of any general plan. It would be a mere suggestion to be followed by each individual library as it saw fit. The library may have a better plan than we might work out, but it would be a suggestion and it would be helpful, I think, to give the trustees of the library some idea of what ought to be done for the members of their staff.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there a second to this motion of Mr. Riggs, which I understand is for the appointment of a special committee to study and report on pension plans?

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Due.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there more discussion?

MR. BAXTER: Hasn't that been the scope of this committee of which Mr. Johnston has been chairman?

MR. RIGGS: That matter of group insurance cannot be done for the Association, but this other proposal is practicable. You can do it for your own library either by group insurance or a pension plan.

MR. BAXTER: Didn't Mr. Johnston say that they had taken that up with the insurance companies and they said they cannot do it?

MR. JOHNSTON: They could do it for the individual libraries.

MR. BAXTER: Is it your idea to have this committee continue?

MR. RIGGS: Yes, they could continue if they worked along a different line; not as an Association project, because it cannot be done that way. To get this you have to have a common employer, and we do not have a common employer. Therefore, it is an individual project.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Baxter, as I understand Mr. Riggs, he would like to have a study made of the various pension plans which are in operation and possible suggestions about other ones which may or may not fit his library or be helpful to others.

Do the members have any objection to disclosing their own retirement plans if they have any? I think it would be very helpful if a committee could collect the information and make it public and see whether or not a library could use it.

MR. LINDQUIST: Mr. President, I think it should be pointed out that the A. L. A. has a group insurance plan, and any law library can enter its own members in that group insurance plan

so far as I know. I do not believe that group is closed.

Mr. Johnston, do you know something about that?

MR. JOHNSTON: My answer to that question is, very largely, no. I got a letter from Mr. Stern, who is in the Los Angeles County Law Library, stating that there was such a plan. I called up the headquarters in Chicago, and while they tried to tell me something, when they got right down to it I did not find anything that was at all definite whereby we could become a part of the insurance plan that is written for A. L. A.

May I ask this question, Mr. Chairman: Is there any one here who has group insurance for his own employees in his library today? We have lots of libraries that have all the way from 50 down to 5 or 6 employees, and quite a number who have less than 5 or 6. Is there anybody here who has anything like group insurance for his library? [Three hands were raised.]

MR. DUE: We have insurance on the state pension plan whereby we pay 3 per cent of our wages, and after that we have a retirement fund.

MR. JOHNSTON: That is statutory and the various libraries would be governed by the state in which the libraries are located.

MR. DUE: Yes, it is only for state employees, though.

MR. RIGGS: I imagine that most state libraries have this pension plan for state employees, but it is just the individual private libraries that I am speaking about.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I think if we could gather a number of these various schemes and get them in some form so that we could study them it would be well worth while.

MR. HILL: Mr. President, I think Mr. Riggs said that we would have to approach the individual institution with

recommendations. We have, of course, social security in our institution and we also have insurance upon our employees. That is not a very large sum, but it is a very helpful sum, and has been in operation for a great number of years. I do not think we can work out anything satisfactory unless it is with the particular institution.

We have a committee making a study of it with respect to the situation, on group insurance and social security in connection with the retirement plan. We certainly are seeking assistance and advice on that if we can obtain it.

MR. POLDERVAART: One question which occurs to me is, how effective could we make a pension plan for small libraries where there is just one librarian?

PRESIDENT MORSE: About all that we can do, as has been said, is to make suggestions to the overseers of that library and be as persuasive as we can.

MR. POLDERVAART: There is one other thing that I might mention. I was at one time in an organization, organized on a very similar basis as our Association, where each individual member was employed by a local group, and there was, just in summary, a national set-up. They had what they called an alliance of the members themselves. This was not a pension plan but was more on the order of insurance.

They could not get group insurance for that group, so anyone who wanted to join this alliance paid an initial fee of \$5.00. That money was put into a fund. If there was a death in the alliance, then a printed announcement was sent out to all members of the alliance saying that, due to the passing of such-and-such a member of the alliance, there would be an assessment due of \$5.10, payable within a period of 60 days. Then \$5.00 was put in the fund and was kept in reserve so that the next time there was the passing of

another member of the alliance that money was ready and was immediately made available to the beneficiary. The 10 cents was for the cost of printing and mailing the next assessment notice. In that way the thing kept operating itself with just a ten-cent overhead. It was very cheap and I think was an effective thing. It has been built up now, I understand, to a point where the beneficiaries are receiving \$4,000.00 and \$5,000.00 a year.

Of course, ours would not be that large; but I think more than 85 per cent of the members who are in that profession have taken advantage of this alliance. It is not mandatory. Anyone can take it and if after the 60 days you have not remitted the assessment, of course you are automatically dropped from the alliance.

I pass this on as one of the things we might do, and it certainly would be helpful to the smaller libraries if something else does not work out.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Please remember to tell the committee that when it asks for your ideas.

MR. PRICE: I am not an insurance man but I used to be more or less of a statistician at one time. That plan is very analagous to fraternal insurance and is dependent upon keeping a uniform age group. The fallacy lies in the fact that when you start in these people are about 25, 35, 40 years old; but they keep on getting older and older and their liability to death increases. There is a serious fallacy in the belief that when an old member dies if you get in a new one that balances it. That is not true. If an old member dies, you have to get one and a fraction new members of the minimum age. The result is that pretty soon you have an old group of people in that insurance plan, and the insurance company goes "bust" because the assessments, in order to keep them financially stable,

have to increase to the point where the members will not pay them.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Mr. Price. Did you have a suggestion, Mrs. Keeler?

MRS. MICHALINA KEELER (Hartford Bar Library): I heard you say, Mr. Morse, that perhaps it would be wise to get suggestions from others as to what has been done or what can be done. Perhaps it would be of interest to this group to know how our particular library has settled the pension plan, which I imagine is in line with your group insurance question.

We are a county law library, chartered by public act. We have settled this question by having introduced in the legislature a public act (which is a matter of public record and, therefore, I may repeat it at this time) reading that "due to the poor or declining health and the long service of the librarian, such-and-such a sum be given annually as a pension to that librarian."

The reason we had this done is because we think it will set a precedent for the other county law libraries in our state which do not come under the pension plan for state employees, mentioned by Mr. Due.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Does that include the administrative staff as well as the librarian?

MRS. KEELER: No, that is individual with the one librarian who is retiring. The act becomes operative on retirement.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Now we have this motion before us; we have had our discussion. All those in favor of having this special committee appointed will please signify by the usual sign; opposed? The motion is carried and I hope we will have an illuminating report next year.

I think that disposes of our committee reports, and I apologize to Mr.

Price for taking so much of his time. After his discussion, to which we are all looking forward, we will have the reports of the Auditing and Resolutions Committees and the election of officers and then be ready for adjournment. Mr. Price is going to talk first and then if you want to gather around and look at the sample catalog, here it is. Mr. Price.

EXHIBIT OF CATALOG FOR THE SMALL LAW LIBRARY

MILES O. PRICE

Law Librarian of Columbia University

I am going to be very brief about this because I know you are all anxious to get away. The account of what this catalog is was printed in the January, 1941, number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL which you may or may not have read.

A couple of weeks ago I was up at Hartford attending the Special Libraries Association meeting and a very charming librarian there by the name of Mrs. Keeler put me at a luncheon table next to a cataloger because she said that I was an expert cataloger and would meet a kindred spirit. I am not an expert cataloger and never have been an expert cataloger, and that very reason, I think, lies behind the making of this model catalog. I appreciate the difficulties which those catalogers who are not experts have in building an adequate catalog.

I have had, as all librarians of larger libraries have had, very many requests for information as to how to catalog a library. I had such a request from a W.P.A. director of cataloging of a very large union list. She wanted to know in one letter how to make a law catalog. It cannot be done that way, of course, so I cast about for some method which I thought would be practicable to show people who were not expert

catalogers how to make a workable catalog.

In my opinion, too much emphasis is laid upon expert help; I mean, help to experts in proportion to that offered to novices. We have reports and check lists and various things which are of utmost value to large libraries and experts of all kinds, but I think there has been too little emphasis on helping the little fellow.

In the course that I give up at Columbia about half of the students each year are people who have been taken from some other job than library work and derricked into the law library and told, "Here it is; you run it." I can sympathize with those people; they are like a fish out of water. They are very capable people in their way or they would not have been given that job, but their way is not our way because there are technical difficulties encountered in library work which these people must surmount and about which at first they know little or nothing. Unless they get some aid they are either going to give poor service or they are going to have a very hard time learning how to do it, or both.

At Columbia I have attempted in a modest way to constitute myself guardian of the small librarian without adequate preliminary training. That is the reason I have had Miss Basset do her manual of cataloging; that is the reason I have gotten out the Columbia subject heading list; that is the reason I have had this catalog done.

When I came into law library work twelve years ago I knew patent law but I knew nothing else about law or law books, and I needed help and I got it. I was very fortunate in having as Assistant Law Librarian then Mr. Lawrence Schmehl who I think knew as much about law books as anybody else and was generous in giving me much of his knowledge; and I was equally for-

tunate in having an expert in our library who knows prices of books in certain fields and is an authority on that, Mr. Piacenza. I think, if we can disseminate information to people who are equally ignorant as I was of this field, that is what we should do, and that is the reason I have this catalog here. It was the outgrowth of the questions I got in teaching my course.

The idea of this catalog, I think, is perfectly obvious and simple. I hope you will excuse me for being personal but I am using myself as a guinea pig. I am very poor at visualizing from abstract instructions, and I think a lot of people are the same way; but if I see something in front of me which has been done according to the routine which I am attempting to follow, I have sufficient intelligence to follow that and do a fairly good job. And that is the idea of this catalog.

Here is what I did: Raymond Lindquist made up a list of a library of 15,000 books; Miss Moylan prepared for the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* a similar list. I combined those lists to form a rather well-chosen library of 15,000 volumes, with the local emphasis on New York State because that was our state, and I had constructed a dictionary catalog according to Library of Congress standards.

That catalog was constructed by an expert cataloger, which I am not. The emphasis was placed upon using printed Library of Congress cards, and 90 per cent of the cards in here are those cards. In your own library, if you are in a small library, you can get 90 per cent, probably, of your cards printed from the Library of Congress.

You may ask: "If you can buy printed cards from the Library of Congress, why can't we make a catalog without knowing anything else about it?"

There are various reasons for that.

The principal reason is that the Library of Congress is, of course, a general library; it is a very large library. These cards which the Library of Congress makes are standard cataloging, the best that we have generally speaking; but they may not be suitable in all respects to your library, particularly in the matter of subject headings and in the arrangement of the subject headings. For instance, they have many subject headings which start with the word "law" which in a law library would be meaningless. There are other things in the manufacture of a catalog which are not obvious and which if they are not followed will get you into serious trouble.

It cost \$700 to have this catalog made. It follows our standard practice as to the assignment of subject headings. The cataloging of periodicals of all sorts, and of every kind of a book that you are likely to encounter in a law library, has its counterpart in this catalog.

I wish to emphasize here what this catalog does not attempt to do. This catalog does not attempt to catalog your library. If you have a typical library of 10,000 or 15,000 volumes, it may actually catalog two-thirds of your collection—I do not know. However, there are no books in there later than 1937; there is no intention whatsoever of keeping that up-to-date. So, while it might be very useful to you as a start of your own catalog by just transferring those cards into it, that is not its primary purpose. Its primary purpose and that for which it was constructed, and that for which it will continue to be useful indefinitely, is as a model. If you have a book which is in a series and you want to know how to tackle it, you can find that in here. If you have a periodical which has changed title a half-dozen times and

want to know how to handle it, you may find that actual periodical in here. If you do not, you will find one which requires exactly the same procedure.

I think that is about all there is to say about this catalog except that we have tried to make it accessible to other libraries and I am afraid we have failed. This catalog can be reproduced, probably 50 copies, for about \$2,500.00 by some photographic process, that is, not including the cost of the cabinet. So far we have received only about half that number of subscribers, and I am rather seriously afraid that this project is going to fail. I think it is too bad because I know from my own class, and from the numerous inquiries from librarians who have not attended that class of mine, that there are a large number of libraries which are trying to construct a catalog and are having difficulty because they do not know what it is all about.

What can be done about it I do not know. I was hoping that we could get these 50 subscribers, but I am rather doubtful if we can. I have agreed to lend this to former members of my class, but that is going to be a very slow process. They can only have it for a limited time and then pass it on to somebody else, and probably in the course of the year only about a half-dozen people could have it. I have to have it all summer myself.

I tried an experiment last summer with my group. It is not an extended experiment because the catalog was only completed a week or two before I started it. As an experiment in cataloging to see whether my idea worked out or not, I gave each member of this group 17 books to catalog. These books were: government documents, books in series, periodicals, textbooks, reports, statutes. They were selected with a view to getting 17 different kinds

of books. About half of that class had absolutely no experience in cataloging, and I do not know just how it worked.

I am going to call on a member of that class, who does not know he is going to be called on. He is the librarian of a medium-sized law library who had no previous library training or cataloging experience. Professor John L. Lewis, Jr., of the College of William and Mary, did some cataloging there and I would like to know, Professor Lewis, whether in your opinion a librarian of a small or medium-sized library without previous cataloging experience, could construct a serviceable catalog by use of this. Mind you, I do not expect this or any other model is going to make a catalog which will pass Miss Keller or Miss Trittipo or any of these experts. I do hope, however, that by use of this a serviceable catalog, which is much superior to what you can make out of your own mind, can be done. I would like to have Professor Lewis' opinion as to his own experience.

MR. JOHN L. LEWIS, JR. (College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.): I think you would be interested to know how successful the little test was. From my own standpoint I feel, after doing that exercise, that I at least would have some idea about how to construct a catalog in my own library. I think the model catalog would be very serviceable, particularly to small libraries. I hope that it will be made available and that small libraries will avail themselves of the opportunity you are giving them.

MR. PRICE: Thank you. Personally I was rather amazed at the uniform excellence of the cards handed in. I think there had been a little cooperation among the members of the class, but I told them I did not want them to do that and they were a most excellent group of students. As I say, I

was very pleasantly surprised. This year I am going to give them a lot more of it and see how it works out.

I shall be glad to explain as much as I can about this. As I said before, I am not an expert cataloger. That is the reason I had this prepared: to help people who are not expert catalogers to do a decent, serviceable job. This catalog will be here until about two o'clock this afternoon for anyone who wants to examine it. At the present time I should be glad to answer whatever questions I can.

MRS. KEELER: Mr. Price, I was interested as to the reorganization of the Library of Congress. I understand that there is a new cataloger who may make quite a lot of changes, or at least changes are under contemplation. I was wondering whether anything could be done through committee work in such an organization as this towards dovetailing law cataloging a little bit more so that Library of Congress cards might be somewhat changed.

An illustration of that: It seems to me to be law practice to use the jurisdiction and the word "reports" just as we use "statutes"; but, of course, the Library of Congress does not do that. I was wondering whether some cooperative arrangement could not be worked out through which a law cataloger could work with this new program of the Library of Congress, and in so doing perhaps work out some arrangement through which this catalog might be continued and therefore be of greater use.

MR. PRICE: I think we have a lady here this morning who might be able to tell us something about that. Miss Trittipo, who is a cataloger and general factotum in the Law Library of Congress was telling me this morning about some things there. Miss Trittipo, would you mind replying to that question?

MISS ANN TRITTIPO (Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.): I am not a cataloger; I have done cataloging, but not in the Law Library now. I would be glad to answer such questions as I can.

MR. PRICE: Do you think there is any chance that Mr. Mumford or Mr. MacLeish would consider working with us on that? The idea there, of course, as far as headings are concerned is that that is a large general library and not just a law library, but we might get somewhere at that. Do you think it would be worth trying?

MISS TRITTIPO: I do. As the question was presented, I think it is a good suggestion. I am sorry that Miss Mary Ladd, who is head of the law cataloging, is not here. She is very cooperative and very progressive. That would all come, I think, under Miss Ladd's jurisdiction. Of course, Mr. MacLeish and Mr. Mumford are administrators, but Miss Ladd is a very efficient law cataloger and would be glad to cooperate.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I know that there are a number of questions that you would like to direct to Mr. Price. I cannot express fully my thanks to him for all that he is doing to help us. We certainly are grateful to him. He has already reached that point where we look up to him as our expert in this—I do not know what to call this particular field of cataloging—which is a real problem.

I wish you would ask questions while we have him here and while we have some time. Make yourself feel at home. We want to find out about some of these problems while he is here, if you will, please.

MISS TRITTIPO: I suggest that you go directly to Miss Ladd, who is in charge of cataloging, and in that way you will get action.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Would you do

that or do you want it to come through the Association?

MISS TRITTIPO: I think it would be better to come through the Association.

MR. PRICE: It would be well to have our desires pretty well formulated before we make any requests.

PRESIDENT MORSE: How shall we handle that? Through Mr. Price?

MR. LINDQUIST: It seems to me that if we are going to seek any changes in the cataloging as done by the Library of Congress we ought to have some idea of the type of changes we refer to. For that reason it seems to me we might well have a committee of this organization to consider law cataloging, and that committee would in turn work with Miss Ladd or whoever the appropriate person would be at the Library of Congress.

I hereby make a motion to the effect that a Committee on Law Cataloging be appointed.

PRESIDENT MORSE: It is a good idea to have a committee which will handle all of those problems as they arise.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Dorothy Houghton, Sedgwick County Law Library, Wichita, Kansas.]

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, should the duties of this committee be suggested? I really do not know, myself, from the discussion here today the limits of the work that this committee might do. A committee on cataloging is a pretty big title. I do not know what the beginning, middle or end of it is.

MR. LINDQUIST: I think that the committee should look into the whole matter of law cataloging and try to decide what types of things should be included or changed on the Library of Congress cards. The committee should find out what suggestions are to be made, and I presume it would have to do it by getting in touch with law catalogers in a variety of law libraries

throughout the country and gather the information, and then make contact with Miss Ladd at the Library of Congress and give her these suggestions. I also think that this committee ought to stand ready to help any member of the Association who has cataloging problems, and I think that would be a continuing function.

MR. JOHNSTON: Is this almost exclusively for the smaller libraries?

PRESIDENT MORSE: We do not intend to limit it to that class.

MR. JOHNSTON: I did not know what the mover of the motion meant.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Isn't that your idea—a committee to help every law library?

MR. LINDQUIST: Yes.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I think Mr. Price has been handling all of this work individually. We have taken advantage of his good nature and ability in this field and I know it will be a source of relief to him at least to have a committee to work with him in this field.

[There being no further discussion, the motion to appoint a Committee on Law Cataloging was voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Mr. Price would like to say one more thing.

MR. PRICE: If any of you librarians of the small libraries are interested in having this catalog reproduced you will have to get busy and make up your minds. The project to reproduce it is about to go under unless you do.

PRESIDENT MORSE: How many orders do you need?

MR. PRICE: We want 50; we have about 25 now. Of course, Columbia does not expect to get anything out of it but the actual cost of reproduction. It is purely a missionary venture on our part. If there is sufficient interest in it, it will succeed; if not, it will fail. I think it really will be too bad if it should fail because it has very impor-

tant potentialities for excellent cataloging.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Maybe this new Committee on Law Cataloging can handle that.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Has Mr. Price suggested what it would cost for each of the next 25 to avail themselves of this catalog?

MR. PRICE: It would cost about \$2,500 to get 50 copies made, or \$50 each.

MISS McLAURIN: May we have a show of hands as to how many people are definitely interested in subscribing to the catalog other than those who have already said they would like to? We might in that way get an idea as to whether or not there is a possibility that it might go through.

PRESIDENT MORSE: That is a good suggestion. Are there any members here who have not expressed a decision one way or the other on this who now would like to say "Yes" if they have the \$50? Would you please show hands and we will count? [Five hands were raised.]

MR. PRICE: Write to the Director of Libraries at Columbia University and express your interest. It will not commit you in any way.

There are a number of librarians who have held off recataloging or cataloging at all because they hoped this would be ready. If it is not decided very shortly those librarians are going ahead and will not be sufficiently interested in this, I think. So I would say you should decide within the next couple of months or by the time school opens in the fall anyway. It should be published then if it is going to be published.

MR. STANLEY WEST (Law Librarian, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.): I happen to be one of those libraries that is holding off. The matter of the price might be a question

between Mr. Price and Mr. Williamson, but as far as I am concerned the catalog would be worth more than \$50 to me. I am wondering if it would be possible to get as many as 35 subscribers if the other members would be willing to pay \$75 instead of \$50. I cataloged a library down in Florida and it cost me a great deal more money than \$50, so this catalog would be worth a great deal more money to my library than \$50.

MR. PRICE: We thought something about that. Before the project is dropped altogether, those libraries which have expressed interest will be circularized again with Mr. West's possibility in mind.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Is there any unfinished business?

MR. HILL: I have a letter from Miss Magee that should have been read at the banquet last night, but unfortunately we did not receive it in time.

Louisiana State Library
New Court Building
New Orleans

*Mr. President, Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I am deeply grateful to the committee for the invitation extended to me to preside as toastmaster at the Banquet tonight. I keenly regret that an operation on my left eye compels me to forego this pleasure, also the pleasure of hearing our President, Lew Morse, President-elect, Sidney Hill, and of introducing the speaker of the evening, a lawyer familiar with the high educational standards of the American Bar, and a specialist in taxation, the Hon. J. Vaughan Gary of Richmond, Virginia; and, last but not least, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, my husband, Justice Harney Felix Brunot. I welcomed this opportunity of introducing him to my friends, and he welcomed the opportunity of meeting them, thanking them in person for the congratulations that poured in from the members of the American Association of Law Libraries. Man proposes, and God disposes!

ALICE M. MAGEE
State Librarian

June 28, 1941

MR. HILL: We regret that Alice Magee (as she still should be called even though she is Mrs. Brunot) is not with us at this Annual Meeting. We all hope for her speedy recovery and that we will have her and Justice Brunot present with us next year.

PRESIDENT MORSE: One other thing about which I would like to speak is our Committee of Hostesses, headed by Mrs. Laurie Riggs, who have done a very, very commendable job. The committee is an innovation and it has done a grand job, and we certainly thank Mrs. Riggs and the other members of the committee for everything they have done. This is just the beginning. We already have some ideas for next year. We hope that this committee can continue and will be able to do additional duties next year in order to get the members and their wives acquainted and make them feel at home. We are only a small group and we would like to consider ourselves as just one family.

I do not think that we need a rising vote of thanks to the members of this committee. I know that each one of us feels that they have done a splendid job, and for the Association I would like to thank them very, very much.

If there is no more business we will have the report of the Auditing Committee.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Mr. President, may I speak for just a moment? I am not here in an advertising or sales capacity, but I have a friend in Illinois who has a complete set, with four or five exceptions, of the Session Laws of Illinois, and all of the Statutes of Illinois, beginning with the organization of the State of Illinois as a state in 1818. There aren't very many such sets in the Union. Some of the libraries, as you know, have them. We have them in the Chicago Law Institute and there are other libraries that have a set.

I wanted the privilege of making that little statement. The price set on the Session Laws is \$2,500.00; and on the Statutes, \$1,500.00. Of course, that is a lot of money. I want to tell you right now if I did not have a set or have it nearly completed, I would pay it instantly, and if I could think of a reason why I wanted two sets I would ask my board if they could not raise the money and buy it because such a set, as you all know, is very rare even in a state as far west as Illinois.

MR. HILL: I am sorry to rise again but here is something that comes to mind that I think perhaps is new business. I feel that we should have a Memorial Committee for this Association. We have lost several members of this Association in the past year: Arthur S. McDaniel, my close associate and Mr. Poole's chief assistant; Mr. Thomas Shaw; Miss Olive Jack, who was Assistant Chief of the Law Library of Congress, who so many of us knew so well and so long. She was quite a close associate of mine for a number of years.

I feel that we should have this Memorial Committee appointed and a proper memorial should be prepared with respect to these members, and others that I have not mentioned, that we have lost. I so move.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Riggs.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do we have a record of all those names that you have mentioned?

MR. HILL: Anyone who knows of a member who has passed on since the last convention should hand the name to the Secretary.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Does that have to do with members of the Association or any librarian?

PRESIDENT MORSE: It means members of the Association.

A motion has been made, and sec-

onded, that a standing committee be appointed to prepare memorials on the passing of the respected and very revered members of our Association. Is there any discussion?

[There being no discussion, the motion was voted upon and carried.]

Now we will hear the report of the Auditing Committee, headed by Mr. Poldervaart, if you please.

[Mr. Poldervaart, who succeeded Mr. Christian Due as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented the report.]

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Association of Law Libraries for the period ending June 24, 1941, has attended to said duty and finds that the accounts are correct.

The committee wishes to recommend that the opening date of the Association's fiscal year be changed from July 1 to June 1 in order that the Executive Secretary-Treasurer may close her books before the Annual Meeting. It will be a great convenience to the Treasurer in keeping the books and also will facilitate the task of the Auditing Committee as well by making it possible for it to audit the full year's books instead of having the last two weeks of June go, in effect, unaudited.

Respectfully submitted,
ARIE POLDERVAART, *Chairman*
ERVIN H. POLLACK
ANN TRITTIPO

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you very much, Mr. Poldervaart.

MR. POLDERVAART: I would like to put our recommendation in the form of a motion, that we begin the fiscal year of the Association on June 1st instead of July 1st.

MR. RIGGS: What does the Treasurer think about that?

MISS NEWMAN: That would be a great convenience to me.

MR. RIGGS: I was on the Auditing Committee last year and I think it would be a very good thing. I second the motion.

MR. BAXTER: Couldn't that be included as an amendment to the By-Laws which we adopted on Friday? It seems that they both go together.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Do you propose that as an amendment to that motion?

MR. POLDERVAART: If that can be properly done. We will have to amend the By-Law we made the other day.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: How on earth are you ever going to find it four or five years from now if you do not have it in your By-Laws. You can always find your By-Laws.

MR. HILL: Mr. Johnston, I propose that that By-Law change be made: to change By-Law Section 1(a) (as amended at the session on Friday) so that the fiscal year will begin June 1st, and that any other By-Law be amended to conform to the change within this By-Law.

MR. JOHNSTON: That is all right, but still if you are going to have the question of closing the treasurer's books, it seems to me that you ought to have the By-Laws state that specifically so that it will be a guide to any auditing committee in the future.

MR. HILL: That is the intention. I think the fiscal year should begin on June 1st.

[Mr. Poldervaart, with the consent of his second, Mr. Riggs, withdrew his pending motion.]

PRESIDENT MORSE: There is a motion by Mr. Hill to amend By-Law Section 1(a) in order to incorporate the "fiscal year shall begin June 1st."

[The motion was seconded by Mr.

Johnston, was voted upon and carried.¹]

PRESIDENT MORSE: Now we will hear the report of the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Johnston is Chairman of that committee.

[Mr. Johnston presented an oral report, to be followed by a written report which is printed below.]

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

RESOLVED, that the American Association of Law Libraries in convention assembled at its 36th Annual Meeting held in The Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., there being 100 members registered, hereby expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to:

1. Major Raymond B. Bottom, President of the Daily Press of Newport News, Va. for his gracious words of welcome to Old Point Comfort, and the State of Virginia.

2. Hon. J. Vaughan Gary, President of the Richmond Bar Association, who gave us an inspiring address at our Annual Banquet Sunday evening June 29, 1941.

3. Mrs. John Garland Pollard of Richmond, Va., Secretary for Membership of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, for a most interesting talk on "Art and Citizenship."

4. Mr. Pelham Barr, Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute, for his fine address on "Conservation of Law Libraries."

5. Mr. Ralph Hewlett, Manager, and to his staff of The Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., for service and courtesies, and to Mr. Stoffel for pictures and splendid newspaper publicity.

6. The Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. and Mr. C. E. Humphries, Passenger Agent, for reservations and courtesies with the able assistance of Miss Helen Newman.

7. The hostesses, Mrs. Laurie H. Riggs, Chairman, Mrs. Fred O. Dennis, Miss Olive Lathrop, Mrs. Lewis W. Morse, Miss Helen Ross, who made the social side of our visit a complete success. They were active in introducing new members to all present.

¹ By-Law, Section 1(a) as amended now reads as follows: "The year for dues shall begin on June 1st, in each and every year, and the Association's fiscal year shall begin on June 1st, in each and every year."

arranged dinner tables, and various parties, especially for the new members.

8. Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Dennis for display of movies taken by them of our trips to San Francisco in 1939 and Toronto in 1940—Yellowstone, parts of California, travels in the West, etc.

9. Mr. John T. Vance, with his guitar, for many colorful songs and stories at the informal reception Friday evening, June 27.

10. Professor Lewis W. Morse, who, as President, so successfully conducted our meeting.

11. Miss Helen Newman, our Executive Secretary, for her tireless efforts in making arrangements for our comfort, transportation for many of us, and the splendid program of our meetings.

12. Miss Helen Ross and Miss Margaret Van Cise for helpful services as assistants to our Secretary, Miss Newman.

13. Mr. Sidney B. Hill, our toastmaster at the Annual Banquet.

14. The members who conveyed additional members in their cars Sunday, June 29 to Yorktown, Williamsburg and Jamestown.

15. (a) Commerce Clearing House and to Miss Dorothea Blender, assistant to President Justus Schlichting for 1941 "Association Service" containing a list of names and addresses of members, the program for the 36th Annual Meeting at Old Point Comfort, list of Officers, Executive Committee, Committee on Arrangements and Committee of Hostesses.

(b) Book Shop Bindery of Chicago and its Vice-president, Lester W. Arkin, for a beautiful portfolio containing prints of dogs.

(c) Dennis & Co., Inc. including Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Dennis, for an Autopoint pencil.

(d) Mr. Joseph M. Mitchell, law books, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a small pocket knife and chain.

(e) Geo. T. Bisel Co., law books, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Regens automatic storm lighter.

16. The Committee on Arrangements, Dean W. H. Moreland, Chairman, Frances Farmer, John L. Lewis, Jr. and Richard Welling.

17. Miss Janna Q. Olson, of Chicago, our able stenotype reporter; for her efficiency and accuracy.

18. All who took part in our deliberations.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. S. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*.
ANNE FREEMAN
RAYMOND LINDQUIST

PRESIDENT MORSE: Now we are ready for the election of officers. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee has the list of nominees. Will you please read it?

MR. MORRISON: Mr. President, I made that report on Saturday afternoon. I do not have a copy of that report, but the list is: President—Sidney B. Hill; President-elect—Bernita J. Long; Executive Secretary and Treasurer—Helen Newman; Executive Committee—Lewis Morse, Jean Ashman, B. Bernard Druker, Layton B. Register.

PRESIDENT MORSE: You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Are there any nominations from the floor?

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: I move that Mr. Riggs cast the unanimous vote of everybody present for the list of persons as named.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. George Johnston, voted upon and carried.]

MR. RIGGS: I cast the ballot for all those nominated by Mr. Morrison and his Committee for their respective positions.

PRESIDENT MORSE: I hereby declare these officers duly elected. At this point I shall turn over the meeting to the new President, Mr. Hill. Thank you again for all that you have done for me. Serving as your President has been a grand experience that I shall long remember. [Applause.] I now turn over the gavel to Mr. Hill, our new President. [Applause as President Hill accepted the gavel.]

PRESIDENT HILL: It has been a great pleasure to me that I have been called upon to assume the presidency for the next year, and it is very gratifying that I have this Executive Committee and the other Officers to work with: Mrs. Long, whom I have known for a long time, Mr. Morse, and Miss Newman.

I hope that I shall not have to work very hard this coming year and that it will be possible for me to see that you do have to work very hard during the coming year. There is a lot to be done.

Mr. Morse, as retiring President, I know has quite a program which I have called upon him to suggest to me. Not only do we wish these suggestions to come to me from the Officers of the Association, but we are going to look for them from every member of the Association, especially the new members.

We only have a few members in our county law libraries, and only two or three, or perhaps just a few more, of the state librarians are with us. We should make an effort to have more of them attend our meetings, assist us in our work, and to increase our rolls by getting new members from this particular group. Again I wish to emphasize to you new members, some of you perhaps are in a field which others of us overlook, though not intentionally; but your problems are just as important as the problems of those of us who are in larger institutions. We learn perhaps more from you than we do from the large institutions because we are more familiar with one another in the large institutions and perhaps have been members of this Association longer. Therefore, we seek your assistance and help and we are going to ask you to write to us suggestions where you may be helped and we may be helped. You are going to find that many of you will be appointed to committee work to further this cause.

On behalf of the other Officers who have just been elected, may I thank you for their election as well as my own. [Applause.]

The Secretary-Treasurer informs me that there is no further business to come before the Association. Of

course, Mr. Price will be welcome to talk to you further about this catalog.

I declare this Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting adjourned sine die.

[Adjournment at twelve - fifteen o'clock.]

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

- Allan, Herbert Jacob, Brooklyn Public Library, New York, N. Y.
Allan, Mrs. Herbert J., New York, N. Y.
Allen, Viola M., Dayton Law Library Association, Dayton, Ohio
Andrews, Joseph, Association of the Bar of City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.
Ashman, Jean, Indiana University Law Library, Bloomington, Ind.
Arkin, Lester W., Book Shop Bindery, Chicago, Ill.
Bagby, Anne C., University of Maryland Law Library, Baltimore, Md.
Barbier, Chas. A., President, Soney & Sage Co., Newark, N. J.
Barbier, Mrs. Chas. A., Newark, N. J.
Barr, Pelham, Library Binding Institute, New York, N. Y.
Baxter, James C., Philadelphia Bar Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell, Mrs. James A., Southeastern University Law Library, Washington, D. C.
Blender, Dorothea, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Bowen, Harold J., New Haven County Bar Library, New Haven, Conn.
Brandt, Henry J., West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Brown, Robert M., Carswell Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.
Clarke, Adeline J., Montana State Law Library, Helena, Mont.
Clark, Geo. M. H., Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Coonan, Margaret E., Baltimore Bar Library, Baltimore, Md.
Coonan, Jane, Baltimore, Md.
Dooley, Dennis A., Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Druker, B. Bernard, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Iowa
Druker, Mrs. B. Bernard, Des Moines, Iowa
Drummond, Forrest S., University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Ill.
Due, Christian N., Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.

- Elliott, Lucile, University of North Carolina Law Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Farmer, Frances, University of Richmond Law Library, Richmond, Va.
 Finley, Elizabeth, Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, New York, N. Y.
 Freeman, Anne, Nathan & Henry B. Cleaves Law Library, Portland, Maine
 Gardner, Dillard S., North Carolina Supreme Court Library, Raleigh, N. C.
 Gould, Marian, University of Utah Law Library, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Greene, Katherine, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.
 Hargrave, Helen, University of Texas Law Library, Austin, Tex.
 Hetherington, Christy, Fairfield County Law Library, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Hill, Sidney B., Association of the Bar of City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.
 Hill, Mrs. Sidney B., New York, N. Y.
 Hill, Sidney B. Jr., New York, N. Y.
 Houghton, Dorothy, Sedgwick County Law Library, Wichita, Kans.
 Heitman, John, Baker, Voorhis & Company, New York, N. Y.
 Helmle, Helen M. S., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States Law Library, New York, N. Y.
 Hirschman, Milton, Luther M. Cornwall, Washington, D. C.
 Hogan, Percy A., University of Missouri Law Library, Columbia, Mo.
 Holcomb, H. L., Baker, Voorhis & Company, New York, N. Y.
 James, Margaret A. H., Railroad Retirement Board Law Library, Washington, D. C.
 Johnston, George, Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Canada.
 Johnston, William S., Chicago Law Institute Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Keeler, Michalina, Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Keller, Lena, New York County Lawyers' Association, New York, N. Y.
 Kolbe, Willard F., Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Lasica, Sophronia J., Southeastern University Law Library, Washington, D. C.
 Lathrop, Olive C., Detroit Bar Association Library, Detroit, Mich.
 Lewis, John L. Jr., College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
 Lindquist, Raymond C., New York Law Institute, New York, N. Y.
 Lindquist, Mrs. Raymond C., New York, N. Y.
 Little, Helen C., U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Library, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Long, Bernita J., University of Illinois Law Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Lumpkin, Helen Maltby, University of North Carolina Law Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 MacDonald, Harrison, Boston University Law Library, Boston, Mass.
 MacDonald, Mrs. Harrison, Boston, Mass.
 McLaurin, Lillian, Vanderbilt University Law Library, Nashville, Tenn.
 Mitchell, Joseph M., Law Books, 5738 Thomas Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Moreland, Carroll C., Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Moreland, Mrs. Carroll C., Lansing, Mich.
 Morrison, Alfred A., University of Cincinnati Law Library, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Morrison, Mrs. Alfred A., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Morse, Lewis W., Cornell University Law Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Morse, Mrs. Lewis W., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Newman, Helen, George Washington University Law Library, Washington, D. C.
 Norval, Josephine, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.
 Poldervaart, Arie, New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, N. M.
 Poldervaart, Mrs. Arie, Santa Fe, N. M.
 Pollack, Ervin, Columbia University Law Library, New York, N. Y.
 Pollack, Mrs. Ervin, New York, N. Y.
 Poole, Franklin O., Association of the Bar of City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.
 Prince, Huberta, Department of Interior Law Library, Washington, D. C.
 Register, Layton B., Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore Bar Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Riggs, Mrs. Laurie H., Baltimore, Md.
 Roalfe, William R., Duke University Law Library, Durham, N. C.
 Roalfe, Mrs. William R., Durham, N. C.
 Ross, Helen G., Duluth Bar Library Association, Duluth, Minn.
 Samson, Allena T., Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Strahorn, John S. Jr., University of Maryland Law Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Suplee, J. Y., Geo. T. Biesel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sweeney, John J., The Connecticut Law Journal, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Taylor, William E., Dean, Lincoln University Law School, St. Louis, Mo.
 Trapnell, Frederica, The DuPont Company Law Department, Wilmington, Del.
 Trittipo, Ann, Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Van Cise, Margaret, Lamar School of Law Library, Emory University, Ga.

Vance, John T., Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Weiler, Pearl, University of Louisville Law Library, Louisville, Ky.

Welling, Richard, University of Virginia Law Library, Charlottesville, Va.

Wiener, Minnie, Federal Works Agency Law Library, Washington, D. C.

West, Stanley, University of Pittsburgh Law Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE ASSOCIA-
TION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS**

Although the following table, containing information about the libraries of schools that are members of the Association of American Law Schools, was prepared primarily for the use of the Joint Committee, it is being made available immediately, and before the Joint Committee has had an opportunity to utilize it in its own studies, because it is believed that it may be of interest to other committees and to individual librarians as well. Additional information that is not susceptible of tabulation will be made available at a later date, and it is hoped that the results of detailed studies of special aspects of law school library administration will also be of sufficient general interest to warrant inclusion in subsequent reports. The committee is indebted to Miss Lillian McLaurin, Chairman of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics, for the preparation of the table. It should also be noted that such of the information as has already appeared in the "Salary Survey" made in 1940 by Professor Harold Shepherd, then Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools, has been taken from this source.

Eighty-nine schools are included in this table, this being all of the members of the Association of American Law Schools except three for which data

could not be secured. The schools are arranged according to the size of the student body, beginning with the largest. The key numbers in the column at the extreme left, used instead of the names of the schools in order to conceal their identity, are the same as those employed in the "Salary Survey" mentioned above, and, consequently, those interested in further information may refer to this survey for this purpose. To further conceal the identity of the schools, the student body has in each case been set at the nearest ten and the size of the library collection at the nearest fifty. It necessarily follows that many of the figures in these two columns are approximations rather than the true figures and in consequence the figures showing the proportion of the student body accommodated by the library at one time, the student per capita cost of library books, or of library administration, etc., are not an exact reflection of the actual situation, but rather of the figures thus arbitrarily adopted. However, it should be noted that in the schools having relatively large student bodies and collections, the discrepancies are quite inconsequential, and in the cases of the schools with small student bodies and collections a readjustment has been made in the few instances where the degree of error would be significant so that such discrepancies in no case amount to more than 5 per cent. It should also be noted that all information not found in the "Salary Survey" has been secured directly from the law schools except in a few instances where the schools did not reply and figures had to be procured from some other source.

A word of explanation as to some of the headings used in the table may be helpful. For full-time staff members, namely those who give at least two-thirds of their time to the law school

library during the academic year, the annual salaries are given, and for schools having more than one full-time staff member, all salaries are given. Where there is no entry in the salary column, this information could not be secured. Part-time help is reported in the average number of hours per week and at the hourly rate of pay, and a distinction is made between such assistance when paid from law school funds and when paid from N. Y. A. funds. In the third column from the

right, the comparisons between the expenditures for library service and for teaching are reduced to percentages in order to facilitate comparisons between schools. However, it should be noted that the library figures do not include expenditures for supplies and equipment as it proved impracticable to secure this information and the teaching figures include only the salaries of the instructional staff and omit incidental expenses, as those for secretarial help, supplies and equipment.

LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS

Key No.	N. of Students	Library Service										Teaching						
		Seating Capacity	Percent- age of Student Body	Staff			Collection					Combined Library Expenditures		Total Expense	Expense per Student			
				Full Time		Part Time		Annual Expenditures		Total Volumes	Vols. per Student	Annual Expenditures				Total	Per Student	Com- pared with Teaching Expense
				No.	Pay	Law School Funds		NYA Funds				Total	Per Student					
						No. Hrs. per Wk.	Pay per Hr.	No. Hrs. per Wk.	Pay per Hr.									
17	1420	1250	.88	47	\$780-\$2000	235	33 1/2-50c.	None	None	\$73,717	\$51.91	377,500	\$55,860	\$39.20	\$91.11	44.38	\$291,500	\$205.28
28	1000	458	.46	8	1 @ \$2000 1 @ \$1600 2 @ \$900 1 @ \$780 1 @ \$660 2 @ \$495	None	None	Irregular	None	7,000	7.00	61,150	8,000	8.00	15.00	10.27	140,000	140.00
15	870	160	.18	1	\$2500	36	35c.	60	40c.	2,950	3.39	21,250	4,000	4.60	7.99	10.86	64,000	73.56
13	860	175	.20	1	\$2600	84	35c.	17	50c.	4,000	4.65	22,600	3,400	3.95	8.60	9.45	78,303	91.05
75	760	230	.30	2	1 @ \$1800 1 @ \$1500	45	35c.	170	36c.	2,600	3.42	54,750	7,100	9.34	12.76	16.50	58,800	77.37
14	650	200	.31	1	\$3500	72	37-62 1/2c.	105	50c.	5,000	7.69	28,500	43.85	50.00	101.85	49.38	68,750	105.77
56	600	700	1.17	14	\$5500 \$2650 \$2550 \$2200 \$1950 \$1600 \$1500	350	40-55c.	Irregular	31,112	51.85	31,112	151,250	252.08	30,000	50.00	61,112	123,750	206.25
9	520	102	.20	1	\$1320	None	None	66	40c.	3,000	5.77	18,100	3,500	6.73	12.50	18.65	34,846	67.01
6	500	504	1.01	21	Total-\$33,000*	60	40-50c.	50	50-60c.	26,762	53.52	229,200	30,000	60.00	113.52	26.65	213,000	426.00
79	410	180	.44	3	1 @ \$2750 1 @ \$1900 1 @ \$1500	80	40c.	10	60c.	6,150	15.00	52,550	5,500	13.41	28.41	18.56	62,757	153.07
3	390	115	.29	1	\$2000	None	None	204	40c.	2,000	5.13	33,050	4,773	12.24	17.37	17.83	37,988	97.41
89	390	266	.68	20	\$3000 \$2100 \$1300 3 @ \$1500 2 @ \$1400 4 @ \$1100 3 @ \$720	30	30-50c.	8	50-65c.	42,750	109.62	253,750	27,000	69.23	178.85	37.86	184,250	472.44
66	390	368	.94	6	\$1800 \$1200 \$960 \$2500 \$3000 \$1600 \$1260	60	36c.	40	50c.	7,973	20.44	102,500	7,141	18.31	38.75	15.34	98,525	252.63
77	390	228	.58	2	\$2500	15	66c.	50	40c.	5,480	14.05	36,700	6,080	15.59	29.64	21.86	52,870	135.56
2	380	112	.29	1	\$3750	80	40c.	110	50c.	3,560	9.37	20,000	4,000	10.53	19.89	30.06	25,140	66.16
57	340	220	.65	4	\$1260	48	45c.	150	45c.	8,410	24.74	113,600	16,000	47.06	24,410	38.65	63,150	185.74
64	310	110	.35	1	\$2100	64	23c.	None	None	2,580	8.32	24,300	3,500	8.06	16.39	19.13	26,560	85.68
49	300	179	.60	1	\$2200	107	88 @ 30c. 19 @ 35c.	59	35c.	3,600	12.00	62,800	13,000	43.33	10,600	55.33	65,300	217.67
35	280	120	.43	2	\$2100	15	40c.	20	40c.	3,450	12.32	17,600	3,500	12.50	24.82	20.09	34,600	123.57
73	270	222	.82	3	Total-\$5660*	90	40c.	45	40c.	7,000	25.93	60,050	11,000	40.74	18,000	66.67	88,750	199.07
29	250	164	.66	4	\$5250	210	36c.	24	50c.	11,210	44.84	117,450	12,000	48.00	23,210	92.84	88,745	354.98
41	250	129	.52	5	\$3000 \$2400 \$1600	95	40-50c.	62	45-60c.	11,000	46.40	70,650	12,500	50.00	24,100	96.40	91,618	366.47

41	250	129	.52	5	2 @ \$1900 \$3900	1 @ \$1900 \$1900	95	40-50c.	62	45-60c.	11,600	46.40	17,650	409.80	12,500	50.00	23,210	92.84	26.15	88,745	91,618	366.47
32	250	212	.34	1	\$1410	\$2700	37	35c.	None	None	2,500	11.30	10,000	165.00	6,700	30.45	9,200	41.82	17.04	54,500	54,500	245.95
60	210	120	.57	2	\$1200	\$2400	135	45c.	None	None	8,340	39.71	105,750	503.57	1,778	14.08	2,315	20.55	15.09	27,500	27,500	130.95
91	210	240	.14	4	\$1080	\$2160	15	40c.	None	None	1,480	7.20	24,050	120.25	2,000	10.00	3,440	17.30	14.27	24,108	24,108	120.54
22	200	146	.70	1	\$960	\$1920	None	None	None	None	1,080	5.40	16,200	81.00	2,400	12.00	3,480	17.40	12.75	27,300	27,300	136.50
25	200	70	.35	1	\$1500	\$3000	75	40c.	None	None	2,700	14.21	52,800	277.89	7,500	53.68	23,30	23.30	23.30	43,775	43,775	220.89
87	190	278	.42	4	\$4500	\$18000	18	50c.	None	None	5,600	29.47	92,950	489.21	11,000	57.49	16,600	87.37	18.38	90,300	90,300	475.26
7	180	55	.31	1	\$1200	\$2400	None	None	None	None	700	3.89	14,200	78.89	2,000	11.11	2,700	15.00	16.39	16,573	16,573	92.07
51	180	172	.72	2	\$2000	\$4000	None	None	None	None	2,250	1.47	19,950	117.35	2,400	14.12	2,650	15.59	9.23	28,700	28,700	108.82
68	170	162	.95	2	\$1700	\$3400	None	35-50c.	None	None	5,400	31.76	51,850	305.00	4,000	41.18	12,400	72.94	26.17	47,390	47,390	278.76
85	170	95	.63	1	\$1200	\$2400	28	35-50c.	None	None	3,880	25.87	48,400	322.67	6,018	40.12	9,898	65.99	14.00	70,720	70,720	471.47
33	150	165	.63	2	\$1200	\$2400	28	30c.	None	None	3,500	28.33	45,000	300.00	4,300	28.67	7,800	52.00	19.75	39,500	39,500	203.33
59	150	176	.17	1	\$2000	\$4000	70	40c.	None	None	3,100	20.07	16,450	109.67	4,275	28.50	7,375	49.17	21.69	34,000	34,000	202.67
40	150	48	.32	2	\$1800	\$3600	40	40c.	None	None	2,700	18.00	13,950	93.00	2,500	16.67	5,200	34.67	21.40	24,300	24,300	126.67
46	150	56	.37	2	\$1800	\$3600	40	30c.	None	None	2,000	1.33	12,000	80.00	2,880	19.20	3,800	27.21	14.31	21,520	21,520	143.47
23	150	90	.60	2	\$1500	\$3000	40	30c.	None	None	810	5.79	14,000	100.00	3,000	21.43	3,810	27.21	14.89	25,580	25,580	182.71
16	140	69	.49	1	\$1500	\$3000	44	57c.	None	None	2,175	15.54	21,450	153.21	3,030	21.64	5,205	37.18	16.79	31,000	31,000	221.43
36	140	100	.71	1	\$2000	\$4000	90	30c.	None	None	2,273	16.24	32,500	232.14	4,000	28.57	6,273	44.81	19.92	31,500	31,500	225.00
88	140	58	.41	1	\$1020	\$2040	35	21c.	None	None	1,350	9.64	20,550	146.79	2,264	16.17	3,414	25.81	20.59	17,550	17,550	125.36
45	140	100	.71	2	\$2600	\$5200	75	27-30c.	None	None	4,450	31.71	35,250	251.79	10,000	71.43	14,440	103.14	27.43	52,637	52,637	375.98
19	140	135	.19	4	\$2920	\$11680	141	33 1/2-41c.	None	None	10,190	78.38	41,450	318.85	15,000	136.36	30,190	232.23	76.05	39,700	39,700	305.38
21	130	155	.18	1	\$1320	\$2640	25	25c.	None	None	1,500	12.31	26,300	202.31	2,000	15.38	3,560	27.38	14.24	25,000	25,000	192.31
43	130	115	.88	1	\$1500	\$3000	29 1/2	37 1/2c.	None	None	1,600	12.00	26,300	202.31	2,000	15.38	3,560	27.38	14.24	25,000	25,000	192.31
53	130	85	.65	1	\$1500	\$3000	30	30c.	None	None	1,500	12.00	26,300	202.31	2,000	15.38	3,560	27.38	14.24	25,000	25,000	192.31
33	130	48	.37	1	\$630	\$1260	30	25c.	None	None	4,259	35.49	43,700	364.17	4,000	33.33	8,259	68.83	22.87	13,345	13,345	102.65
61	120	132	.10	2	\$2095	\$4190	58	30c.	None	None	4,259	35.49	43,700	364.17	4,000	33.33	8,259	68.83	22.87	13,345	13,345	102.65
38	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
38	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
52	120	95	.70	1	\$1800	\$3600	18	45c.	None	None	1,200	4.17	15,000	125.00	2,500	20.83	3,000	25.00	12.53	23,950	23,950	199.58
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Federal Reporter, Second Series	118	Pacific Reporter, Second Series	113
Advance Sheets	121	Advance Sheets	116
Federal Supplement	38	South Eastern Reporter, Second Series	14
Advance Sheets	39	Advance Sheets	16
New York Supplement Reporter, Second Series	26	Southern Reporter, Second Series	1
Advance Sheets	29	Advance Sheets	2
North Eastern Reporter, Second Series	33	South Western Reporter, Second Series	151
Advance Sheets	36	Advance Sheets	153
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App. Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	29
Session laws.....	Quadrennial	Secretary of State.....	1939 Reg. & Ex.

ALASKA

Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	9
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1939

ARIZONA

Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	56
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1939, 4th Spec. 1938

ARKANSAS

Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	201
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941, Ex. 1940

CALIFORNIA

Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft-Whitney & Co.....	16 (2d)
App. Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft-Whitney & Co.....	42 (2 ^d)
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California Decisions.....	. . .	Recorder Prtg. & Pub. Co.....	
*Advance Parts.....	. . .	Recorder Prtg. & Pub. Co.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939 1940, 1st-5th Extra Sess., advance parts, Ja.-Dec. '40

CANAL ZONE

Reports.....	. . .	Executive Secretary, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.....	3
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COLORADO

Reports.....	. . .	A. B. Hirshfield Press, Denver, Colo....	107
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

CONNECTICUT

Reports.....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn....	127
* Advance parts.....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn....	
Conn. Supp.....	. . .	Connecticut Law Journal Pub. Co.....	Vol. 8
Superior Ct. Rep.....	. . .	Bridgeport, Conn.....	
Common Pleas Rep.....	. . .	(Selected cases by Judges).....	
*Conn. Law Journal.....	. . .	Weekly continuations.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	1939

DELAWARE

Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	40
Chancery reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	21
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1939

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Appeals.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	72
U. S. District Court for the D. C. (formerly Supreme Ct.).....	. . .	National Law Book Co.....	1 N.S.
*Advance parts.....	. . .	National Law Book Co.....	2 N.S. No. 4
Acts Affecting District of Columbia.....	. .	John Byrne & Co.....	41

FLORIDA

Reports.....	. . .	E. O. Painter Ptg. Co., De Land.....	144
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939

GEORGIA

Reports.....	. . .	The Harrison Co.....	191
App. Reports.....	. . .	The Harrison Co.....	64
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	1941

HAWAII

Reports.....	. . .	Clerk of Supreme Court.....	34
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Clerk of Supreme Court.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1939

IDAHO

Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	61
Session laws.....	Odd years	Capital News Pub. Co.....	Reg. 1941

ILLINOIS

Reports.....	. . .	Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington.....	375
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington.....	
App. Reports.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	308
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	
Court of Claims Reports.....	. . .	State Printer.....	10
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
			1940 1st Spec. Sess. Apr.-Je.

INDIANA

Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	216
App. Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	107
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1941

IOWA

Reports.....	. . .	Superintendent of Printing.....	228
Session laws.....	Odd years	Superintendent of Printing.....	Reg. 1941

KANSAS

Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	152
*Advance parts.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

KENTUCKY

Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	282
*Advance parts.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	
Session laws.....	Even years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1940

LOUISIANA

Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	196
Session laws.....	Even years	Secretary of State.....	Extra & Reg. 1940

MAINE

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Reports.....	. . .	Southward Anthoenson Press, Portland.....	136
Session laws.....	Odd years	Book Dealers in Portland and Bangor.....	Reg. 1941, incl. 1940 Spec. Sess.

MARYLAND

Reports.....	. . .	Century Printing Co., Baltimore.....	178
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Century Printing Co., Baltimore.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1939

MASSACHUSETTS

Reports.....	. . .	Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston.....	307
Advance parts.....	. . .	Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston.....	
Appellate Div. Reports.....	. . .	Lawyers' Brief & Pub. Co., Boston.....	5
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	Reg. 1939

MICHIGAN

Reports.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	293
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939

MINNESOTA

Reports.....	. . .	Johnson Pub. Co., St. Paul.....	208
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

MISSISSIPPI

Reports.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.....	190
Session laws.....	Even years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1940 Local & Priv. 1940

MISSOURI

Reports.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia.....	346
App. Reports.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia.....	234
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939

MONTANA

Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	111
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Publishing Co., Helena.....	Reg. 1941

NEBRASKA

Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	138
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	1939 Reg. 1940, Ex. Sess., Jan.

NEVADA

Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	60
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reports.....	. . .	C. D. Hening, Lancaster, N. H., Reporter.....	90
*Advance parts.....	. . .	C. D. Hening, Lancaster, N. H.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939

NEW JERSEY

Law Reports.....	. . .	Soney & Sage Co.....	124
Equity Reports.....	. . .	Soney & Sage Co.....	128
Miscellaneous Reports.....	. . .	Soney & Sage Co.....	18
Advance parts covering above.....	. . .	Soney & Sage Co.....	
Session laws.....	Annual	Secretary of State.....	1940

NEW MEXICO

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Reports.....		West Pub. Co.....	44
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Spec. 1940, Reg. 1941

NEW YORK

Reports.....		J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	284
App. Div. Reports.....		J. B. Lyon Co.....	260
N. Y. Miscellaneous.....		J. B. Lyon Co.....	175
*Advance parts covering all the above.....		J. B. Lyon Co.....	
State Department Reports.....		Publishers Ptg. Co., 207 W. 25th St., N. Y. City**	61
N. Y. Supplement.....		West Pub. Co.....	26 (2d)
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Session laws.....	Annual	J. B. Lyon Co.....	1940

NORTH CAROLINA

Reports.....		Secretary of State.....	218
*Advance parts.....		Secretary of State.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1941 Public Laws

NORTH DAKOTA

Reports.....		Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co.....	70
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

OHIO

Reports.....		The F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus.....	137
App. Reports.....		The F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus.....	65
*Advance Reports.....		Ohio State Bar Ass'n, Columbus.....	
Ohio Opinions.....		W. H. Anderson Co., Cincinnati.....	20
Advance Reports.....		Ohio Law Rep. and Bull., Cincinnati.....	
Ohio Supp.....		West Pub. Co.....	3
*Advance Reports.....		West Pub. Co.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1939, Ex. 1940

OKLAHOMA

Reports.....		Times Jour. Pub. Co., Oklahoma City.....	187
Criminal Reports.....		Times Jour. Pub. Co., Oklahoma City.....	67
Session laws.....	Odd years	Cooperative Pub. Co. Guthrie, Okla.....	1941

OREGON

Reports.....		Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	164
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

PENNSYLVANIA

State Reports.....		Geo. T. Bisel & Co., Philadelphia.....	340
Superior Ct. Reports.....		Geo. T. Bisel & Co., Philadelphia.....	140
District and County Reports.....		Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia.....	39
Advance parts of all the above.....		Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia.....	
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Commonwealth Statutes.....	. . .	Dept. of Interior.....	1935-37

PUERTO RICO

Reports.....	. . .	Dept. of Interior, Washington.....	49
Advance parts.....	. . .	Secretary-Reporter, San Juan.....	
Session laws.....	Annual	Dept. of Interior, Washington.....	1940-4th Reg.

RHODE ISLAND

Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	62
Superior Ct. Decisions.....	. . .	Pub. by R. I. Law Record, Providence	12
Acts and Resolves.....	Annual	State Librarian.....	1940
Public laws.....	Annual	State Librarian.....	1940

SOUTH CAROLINA

Reports.....	. . .	R. L. Bryan, Columbia.....	194
*Advance parts.....	. . .	R. L. Bryan, Columbia.....	
Session laws.....	Annual	State Library.....	1940

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reports.....	. . .	State Pub. Co., Pierre.....	66
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1941

TENNESSEE

Reports.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.....	176
Court of Appeals.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.....	24
Session laws.....	Odd years	Printing Dept., Tenn. Industrial School, Nashville.....	1941 (Private) and 1941 (Public)

TEXAS

Reports.....	. . .	Hicks-Gastom Co., Dallas.....	135
Criminal Reports.....	. . .	Hicks-Gastom Co., Dallas.....	140
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939

UNITED STATES

Reports, Official.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	311
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	312
Reports L. Ed.....	. . .	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co.....	84
Advance parts.....	. . .	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co.....	85
Sup. Ct. Rep.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	60
*Advance parts.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	61
Att'y. Gen. Opinions.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	38
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	40
Aviation reports.....	. . .	U. S. Aviation Reports, Inc., Baltimore	1940
Court of Claims.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	92
Comptroller Gen. Dec.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	19
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	20
Customs Court Reports.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	5
Customs and Patent Appeals: Customs.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	27
(same): Patents.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	27
Fed. Anti-Trust Dec.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	12
Fed. Com. Com. Rep.....	. . .	Government Printing Office.....	6

UNITED STATES—Continued

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
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*Advance parts	. . .	West Pub. Co.	121 (2d)
Federal Supp.	. . .	West Pub. Co.	38
*Advance parts	. . .	West Pub. Co.	39
Fed. Trade Com. Dec.	. . .	Government Printing Office	31
I. C. C. Rep.	. . .	Government Printing Office	242
I. C. C. Motor Carrier Dec.	. . .	Government Printing Office	26
I. C. C. Valuation Rep.	. . .	Government Printing Office	48
Interior Dept., Decisions	. . .	Government Printing Office	56
Natl. Labor Rel. Bd. Decisions and Orders	. . .	Government Printing Office	21
Advance parts	. . .	Government Printing Office	27
Patents, Dec. of Com. of	. . .	Government Printing Office	1940
Puerto Rico Federal Sec. and Ex. Com. Dec.	. . .	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co.	13
*Advance Parts	. . .	Government Printing Office	5
Statutes at Large	. . .	Government Printing Office	7 Part 2
Tax Appeals, Board of	. . .	Government Printing Office	54 Part 1
Advance parts	. . .	Government Printing Office	42
Treasury Decisions	. . .	Government Printing Office	43
*Advance parts	. . .	Government Printing Office	75
Treas. Dec. (Int. Rev.)	. . .	Government Printing Office	76
		Government Printing Office	34

UTAH

Reports	. . .	Arrow Press	99
Session laws	Odd years	Inland Ptg. Co., Kaysville	Reg. 1941 1st & 2nd Spec. 1941

VERMONT

Reports	. . .	State Librarian	109
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	Reg. 1939, 1940 Spec.

VIRGINIA

Reports	. . .	Secretary of Commonwealth	177
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of Commonwealth	1940

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Session laws	Odd years	State Law Librarian	1941

WEST VIRGINIA

Reports	. . .	Secretary of State	121
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	Reg. 1939

WISCONSIN

Reports	. . .	Callaghan & Co.	235
Session laws	Odd years	State Bur. of Purchase, Madison	1941
Biennial compilation by the State Reviser	. . .	State Bur. of Purchase, Madison	1939

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